THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 84. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MINER VS. OPERATOR.

The True Story of the Situation—Cause of the Disturbance—Exaggeration of the First Reports—The Responsible Persons.

SCRANTON, April 8.—The troubles which broke into open revolt on Thursday last have been threatening all winter. The outbreak, such as it was, was brought about through the stubbornness of a few miners, who, while professing good feeling toward the strikers, continued working in the coal establisements after the operators had broken their agreement with the general body of the miners.

Scranton is the centre of a vast coal-mining region, and on the circle of hills surrounding the city some of the most extensive coal-producing works in the country are carried on. In the city alone over 10,000 men find employment in working the mines, and in the country immediately surrounding there are not less than 30,000 employed in the same industry. This whole body has been idle since December last, and up to Thursday bore very quietly the deprivation and discouragements of the dismal situation—a position into which they were forced, they claim, by the grasping policy of the operators in the first place, and continued in, through the high-handed action of the great transportation companies. So long as there appeared a fair prospect of equitable adjustment at Harrisburg these men seem to have behaved peaceably, but when the examination there resulted in an apparent triumph of the companies, the men unwisely determined to put a stop to the whole running business, and thus force an issue with the companies and the operators.

When the strike broke out last winter it was agreed that the operators should have the services of just enough men to keep their machinery going, otherwise the mines would have come to total destruction through flooding. This arrangement was made generally throughout the whole mining country; when such agreements were not made the works are almost wholly ruined. The operators, however, were not loyal to the treaty, and as the winter wore on, emboldened by the apparent mastery of the railroad men at Harrisburg, they extended their business, and began a regular coal-trade again. The miners, encouraged by the hope of definite action from the Legislature, made no interference, beyond a mild protest, at this infringement of the bargain, and would probably have said little had it not been for the indiscreet partisanship of the press in this section, which at once took sides for the rich corporation. The miners were reviled intemperately, and finally, under the sting of the Harrisburg failure, the men lost temper, and the bad blood so long held in check gave way before the taunts of the press and the untimely vaunts of the operators. On Thursday afternoon all the coal works on the outskirts and in town were visited by excited, but by no means bloodthirsty, mobs. The miners, who had been frequently pursued, were somewhat roughly handled, but in no case seriously maltreated.

Great excitement at once spread through the city, and for a time it seemed as though incipient revolt had broken into full-fledged rebellion. The military companies were called upon, but they utterly refused to take arms against their brethren, and the perplexed city officials at once telegraphed Governor Geary for assistance. Meantime, the Mayor, apprised of the uproar and paralyzed by bloody deeds reported to him, made a trembling appearance at the main point of disturbance, Tripp's works, and attempted peaceful parley with the mob. Flanked by reputable citizens of age and position, his Honor amicably besought the crowd to desist from violence and disperse to their homes. His efforts were fruitless, and he then attempted to make known the intents and purposes of the Riot act, but the crowd cared even less for that exciting document and irreverently hooted the reader. Thereupon one of the citizens attending his Honor valorously flourished a pistol before the crowd and threatened slaughter unless they at once dispersed. His heroic efforts were laughed at and he indignantly retired with the offended magistrate.

The mob, satisfied with the bloodless victory, boisterously marched off to other establishments, and when all the men had been peaceably argued out of their occupation, they formed in solid ranks, and, with the stars and stripes above them, marched through the main streets, and then quietly dispersed to their homes. At 5 o'clock the advance guard of the State troops arrived, and were at once distributed about the coal works. Nothing happened, however, to justify apprehension, save the burning of an old coal-breaking establishment some distance out of town, which is said to have been fired not by the miners, and for not wholly disinterested purposes.

The local accounts are filled with death and fury, and represent a fierce battle waged, and blood shed, but I have visited all the mines, and after close questioning workmen and operator, can find no case of bloodshed nor anything like systematic violence. The few men who were at work in the mines were well armed, and it seems they displayed the only weapons drawn by the bloodless *melee*.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

THE COAL RIOT.

How the Miners' Association Refuted Arbitration.

The following letter was addressed several days ago to Governor Geary by Mr. Gowen, who is President of the Reading Railroad Company, and spoke as the mouthpiece of all the coal railroads:—

"HARRISBURG, April 5.—Hon. John W. Geary—My Dear Sir:—I have had a conference with several of the gentlemen representing mining and railroad interests in this State upon the subject of the present protracted suspension.

"You are aware that on Wednesday of last week, before the session of the Senate Judiciary Committee was held, I made the following proposition to the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who were then present, namely:—That the argument before the committee should be postponed for one week, in which event I would call a general meeting of all the railroad and mining interests for the following day (Thursday), and that on the next (Friday) morning I would hand to you a formal proposition to this effect; that in all the regions the men should at once go to work without any agreement as to what the wages should be; that in each region a board of arbitration and conciliation, composed of six miners and six operators, with an umpire, should meet on or before the 20th of April, and decide upon the rate of wages to be paid.

"This equitable proposition was made in your presence and with your approval, and you entered its acceptance by Messrs. Siney, Keely, and Foley, who were the only members of the W. B. A. present.

"Notwithstanding your advice the proposition was rejected, and the delegates of the W. B. A. present announced that the argument before the committee must be proceeded with without any adjournment or delay whatever. I recall this to your mind to show that we have done everything that could be done in the premises, and that the fault of the prolongation of the suspension does not rest with us.

"The officers of the three mining companies say they are confident their men will soon resume work; or if they do not, that they will be able to supply their places with those who will be glad to go to work at the wages offered. The high coal operators invited the adoption of a system of arbitration and conciliation by a circular address to their men in February last, which up to this time I believe has met with no response from the W. B. A. In the Schuylkill region the wages offered by the operators are exactly the same as those recommended for adoption by the committee of the W. B. A. in November last, and in addition to this, the operators have agreed to adopt the system of arbitration with an umpire to decide differences, provided the workingmen will agree to the system. Having done this much, we all feel that we can do no more, and we have, therefore, no other proposition to make. Fully appreciating your desire to bring about a solution of this vexed question, I held myself in readiness to convene a general meeting of all the railroad and mining interests whenever, in your opinion, such a course is likely to produce any good results.

"With much respect, your obedient servant,
"F. B. GOWEN."

THE OXFORD FIRE.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Western Female Seminary.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 8th instant has the following:—

A young lady who was a pupil in the institution says that when she retired, quite late on Thursday night, she thought that she detected the smell of smoke in the building, or in the room she occupied. She thought nothing more of it, but about 1 o'clock in the morning she was awakened by the stifling smoke which had gathered and filled the room in every crack and crevice. Instantly divining the cause, she jumped out of bed, and went through the building, raising the alarm. When she returned to her room she found it impossible to enter, on account of the smoke, and she escaped from the building in her night clothes, without saving any of her wardrobe.

The consternation created among the inmates by the dread calamity in the middle of the night is not easily imagined. Several of the occupants of the north wing, the most distant from the point at which the fire originated, succeeded in saving some of their clothing, and several articles of furniture on the first floor were also recovered, but the occupants of the south wing, in which the fire started, barely had time to get out of the building before it was enveloped in flames. Four young ladies—Misses Mary Wilson, Norsa Goodfellow, Eva Ballard and Lucy Wetmore—were badly hurt by jumping from the windows. Miss Wetmore, who leaped from the window of a third-story room, was the least hurt of the four. None of the injuries sustained, however, are dangerous, and all will recover. In one instance, one of the female teachers escaped by sliding down the lightning rod. All showed remarkable presence of mind in the midst of the impending danger, and the only wonder is that no fatalities resulted in the hurry and general confusion unusually characteristic during such scenes.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the accidental igniting of a lot of kindling wood in the bakery, located in the south wing. There was no water at hand, available, to extinguish the fire. The seminary was in possession of a force pump, but lacked the men to work it. The building was situated about three-quarters of a mile from Oxford, and before assistance could be obtained from the village, the seminary was wrapped in flames. Even had there been a fire department promptly at hand, it is extremely doubtful if the structure could have been saved. The fire lasted only three hours after breaking out. The citizens of Oxford responded promptly at the alarm of fire, and lent all the aid possible in saving furniture, and conveying the young ladies rendered houseless and homeless for the time being to their houses, where the doors were open to receive them, and the most liberal hospitalities extended.

The loss on the building is estimated at $150,000, $70,000 of which is covered by insurance in the following companies:—Evans, Lindsey & Co., $36,000; Miami Valley, $5000; Citizens', $5000; Franklin, $5000; America, $5000; Liverpool and London, $5000. The balance is scattered among other companies in small amounts.

The walls are left standing as the mere shell of a once noble and beautiful institution of learning, which was considered second to none other in the West. This is the second calamity by fire that has reached this locality. The building which formerly occupied this spot, known as the first Western Female Seminary, was completely destroyed by fire eleven years ago on the 14th of January. But these institutions were built under the supervision and throughout the extraordinary efforts of the Rev. Daniel Tenney, one of the oldest and most influential ministers of Oxford, but more recently located in Lawrence, Mass. It is not too much to say that the spirit that fosters educational matters for which the Oxford of the Western continent is noted throughout the length and breadth of the land, will not permit the ruins to occupy the ground very long, but will rear a seminary in its stead.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The fire originated in the basement, in the bakeroom. It was discovered after midnight, and after the halls were filled with smoke. This made it necessary to extend the alarm with the utmost energy and diligence to save the lives of the inmates. All were saved. Three young ladies, who were obliged to escape from the second story windows, were hurt, one of them rather seriously, but no bones were broken, and all three are reported doing well this afternoon. Many of the young ladies escaped with only their night clothing. Probably half the whole number lost most of their wardrobes.

The teachers and pupils behaved with great wisdom and courage. The students and officers of Miami University, and citizens of Oxford generally, rendered most gallant and efficient service, and our ladies are experiencing the most generous hospitality. Railroad companies offer them a free passage to their homes, and competent persons are attending to all the arrangements for getting them away. A number have left to-day, and probably most of the others will leave to-morrow. Those whose homes are too far away to be reached before the Sabbath will be hospitably entertained and protected at Oxford.

H. A. NELSON, Pres. Board of Trustees.

THE "PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY."

Appointments of Officers.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Company and the directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, yesterday completed the appointments to the several departments, and the official circulars will be issued to-day. We give below the list of officers, from which it will be seen that the management of both these corporations has been placed in the hands of most experienced railroad men, who are competent to organize and systematize their respective departments so as to secure the highest degree of efficiency. It will be observed that several of the gentlemen named hold positions in both companies, but the management of the Fan Handle Road is to be entirely independent, as we have already authoritatively announced. The following are the appointments, as furnished by W. H. Barnes, Esq., the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Company:—

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Thomas A. Scott, President; William Thaw, Vice-President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; W. P. Shinn, General Agent; Thomas D. Messler, Controller; J. P. Farley, Auditor; J. P. Henderson, Cashier; Felician Slataper, Chief Engineer; W. H. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer; F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket Agent; W. C. Cleland, Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent; William Stewart, General Freight Agent; C. L. Cole, Assistant Freight Agent; W. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent; J. D. Layng, Superintendent of Eastern Division; Richard Wiggin, Assistant Superintendent of Eastern Division; C. E. Gorham, Superintendent of Western Division.

OFFICERS OF THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Thomas A. Scott, President; Wm. Thaw, Vice President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; John Durand, Superintendent Pittsburg and Cincinnati; D. W. Caldwell, Superintendent Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Divisions; T. D. Messler, Controller; John E. Davidson, Auditor; M. J. Becker, Chief Engineer; Williams Stewart, General Freight Agent; James Means, Assistant Freight Agent; F. R. Myers, General Ticket Agent; W. L. O'Brien, Assistant Ticket Agent; J. G. Morris, Secretary; C. L. Hallowell, Treasurer; W. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent.—*Pittsburg Commercial, Saturday.*

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The French Revolution

The Insurgents Held in Check.

The Communist Elections To-day.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Troubles at the Mines.

All Quiet at Present.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Positions Held by the Versailles Government.

LONDON, April 10.—The London *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says that the Government troops now occupy in strong force the towns of Boulogne, Asnieres, and Sablonville, and have unmasked a number of new batteries between Neuilly and the ramparts of Paris.

The Elections To-day.

Many of the Paris newspapers exhort the people to abstain from voting at the election of Monday (to-day), and thereby give a death-blow to the Commune.

Barricades Have Been Erected

by the Communists in the Rue de Rivoli.

The Commune has made an indirect demand that

The Foreign Ambassadors

take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles government, but the representatives of the powers are reluctant to accept the responsibility.

The London *Telegraph's* special from Versailles says

The Breach at Porte Maillot

will admit an easy entrance by the assailing party; that the batteries on the ramparts have been silenced, and the assault is expected to be made to-morrow.

Prussian Intervention.

VERSAILLES, April 10.—It has been reported that the Prussians threaten an intervention in the affairs of Paris if the disturbances are not ended by the 15th instant, but there is the best authority for pronouncing the statement untrue.

Favre, contrary to the general expectation, did not go the Prussian headquarters yesterday. *Le Soir* says:—

Declining to Serve in the Communist Ranks.

More than eight hundred persons called upon by the Communists to serve in the National Guards escaped from Paris by descending the ramparts by means of ropes, and reached the lines of the Versailles army in safety.

Honors to Admiral Tegethoff.

VIENNA, April 10.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered the entire force of the Austrian navy into mourning for the death of Admiral Tegethoff.

Observance of Easter.

LONDON, April 10.—To day being Easter Monday is observed as a holiday on the Stock Exchange and in the markets generally of London and Liverpool.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Troubles at the Mines.

SCRANTON, April 10.—Since the arrival of the military in the city everything has been

Quiet and Orderly,

with the exception of accidents. Early yesterday morning

Lieutenant Wenner and Corporal Care

were accidentally shot and mortally wounded.

Lieutenant Wenner died about 9 o'clock last evening. The bodies of both the men were taken to their homes by a special train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad this morning at 7 o'clock. Corporal Care, who was instantly killed, was a single man, and a miner by occupation. Lieutenant Wenner was a moulder, single, and twenty-two years old.

Other Sad Results of the Accident.

Captain Coburn, of Hazleton, was attacked with mental derangement about half-past 10 o'clock last evening at his barracks, in Driving Park, resulting from the death of Lieutenant Wenner. He was brought to the hospital at midnight, where he lies in a precarious condition. Two other members of the same company were also attacked with the same malady. One is a brother of Lieutenant Wenner, and the other party was the unfortunate cause of the accident.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Quiet Restored but Work Not Yet Resumed.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 10.—Everything is very quiet here. There has been no disturbance for the past two days. I have not heard of any work being resumed in any of the mines yet. Major Swank, with two hundred men of the Pennsylvania State Guard, remain on duty here. The rest of the division has been sent home. Lieutenant Wenner, of Hazleton, who was accidentally shot Saturday night, died at 9 o'clock last evening.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112¾; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 69½; Cumberland preferred, 84; New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 106¾; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 101½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 57¾.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Action of Senate Judiciary Committee.

Passage of the Amnesty Bill.

The Mining Troubles.

Lull Before the Storm.

Fears of Further Rioting.

Iron Furnaces Stop Work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Ku-klux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The amendments to the House Ku-klux bill adopted by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are unimportant except one, which continues the operation of the bill to the end of the next regular session of Congress. The provision will be strongly opposed by the Democrats, on the ground that it leaves it in the power of the majority in Congress to take a recess at the close of the next session, and thus continue the bill in force until after the Presidential election.

Mr. Edmunds, in presenting the bill, desired to have a day fixed for taking a vote, and it was agreed that hereafter the Senate would meet at 11 o'clock. The Democrats are not disposed to debate the bill at length, and the indications are that the Senate will be ready to adjourn on Friday.

New Park at the Capital.

A delegation of the new government of the District was before the Appropriation Committee today to get an appropriation for a new park from the Capitol to the President's grounds, but the committee refused to accede to their request.

The General Amnesty Bill.

General Butler will introduce his General Amnesty bill to-day, and try to put it on its passage without debate. It excepts only three classes from the benefits of its provisions, viz.:—Those who were members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, and United States judges who went into the Rebellion voluntarily.

LATER.

The Amnesty Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The House, by a vote of 144 to 46, has passed the General Amnesty bill. All the votes against the bill were given by Republicans. The Democratic vote was solid in favor of it.

Secretary Boutwell

was at his office this morning after his return from New York. He did not succeed in making any arrangements for the loan in New York, and it is understood that it will be allowed to proceed under the present arrangements. The disturbed condition of affairs in Europe prevents the loan from becoming popular there.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Senate Judiciary Committee and the Ku klux Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day agreed to propose amendments to the House Ku-klux bill, not, however, changing its principles, but making them more uniform. The principal ones are the insertion of a clause including in the list of offenses the conspiring together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws.

The committee strike out the words "and shall fail or neglect, through the proper authorities, to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf," and otherwise amend the third section so as to provide that where the laws shall be obstructed so far as to hinder the execution of the laws of the State and of the United States, and deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, or obstruct the equal and impartial course of justice, and the constituted authorities of such State shall be unable to protect, or shall from any cause fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. The power given to the President to suspend the privileges of habeas corpus is limited to the end of the next regular session of Congress instead of the first of June, 1872.

The German Celebration.

The Germans are to-day celebrating the peace between the North German Confederation and France by a procession and exercises at their park.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1871—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: It is probable that on Sunday morning a storm was threatening in Kansas and the Indian Territory, which Sunday night's reports, as received this morning, show to have advanced into Missouri. This storm is now central in Illinois, and in the absence of reports from the Northwest, must be presumed to extend into Wisconsin. Brisk northeast winds with rain are reported on Lake Michigan, and a decided fall in the temperature. Rain fell on Sunday in Western Tennessee, but clearing-up weather now prevails in the lower Mississippi valley. Partially cloudy weather is very generally reported, except in the Middle States. The instability is increasing on the lakes and in the Eastern States. The area of highest barometer still continues on the South Atlantic. No reports have been received from west of the Mississippi.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the storm now on Lake Michigan will move eastward, with strong northeast winds on the lakes. No serious disturbance is probable for the Gulf and Atlantic coast during Monday.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

More Trouble Anticipated.

SCRANTON, April 10—1:30 P. M.—Everything is quiet here, but a meeting of miners is being held a mile out of town, for the purpose of considering the subject of arbitration. It is said a parade of miners is to come off this afternoon. If this is done trouble may follow.

The 15th Regiment

militia, has been ordered to stack arms and return to their homes, but to report at 9 o'clock this evening, and remain within easy call. There is an

Unsettled Feeling

and we may have exciting times before night.

Soldiers Demoralized.

The Hazleton soldiers are somewhat demoralized on account of the death of Lieutenant Winner and Corporal Care, but there are two other companies here with a sufficient number of men to quell any disturbance, if any should occur.

No Mines are at Work.

The men say they are afraid of being mobbed at night if they work.

Iron Mills Stopped.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's mine, which stopped work on Friday, was left with but a few days' supply of coal on hand for their two furnaces, and these are being blown out to-day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 400 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15¾c. Flour quiet, and without decided change; sales 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet; new spring, $1 53@1 61; winter red and amber Western at $1 63@1 66. Corn a shade firmer; sales 95,000 bushels new mixed Western at 50c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68@72c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull. Lard heavy; steam, 11¾@11¾c.; kettle, 12¼c. Whisky quiet at 90¾c.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Amnesty and the Republicans.

Heavy Storms in the West.

Republican Election Triumphs.

Important Tobacco Case

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Suicide.

BOSTON, April 10.—Dr. J. G. Lyman, a well-known physician of Chelsea, shot himself yesterday in his office. He was thirty-five years of age.

Dead Body Recovered.

The remains of George Varney, watchman at Weyms' furniture factory, at Charlestown, who disappeared at the time the factory was burned, were found under the ruins.

Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, April 10.—A fire at Hyde Park yesterday destroyed the extensive works of the Union Vice Company and the currying establishment of Messrs. Easton. The loss of the Union Vice Company is $35,000, insured for $30,000. The loss of Messrs. Easton has not yet been ascertained.

Ship News.

BOSTON, April 10.—Arrived steamer Parthian, from Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The German Peace Celebration.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Germans are favored with a splendid day for the peace celebration. The east side of the city is covered with bunting and other decorations. The procession, headed by cavalry, comprising twelve divisions, started at 11 o'clock, and will, after review by the Governor and Mayor, bring up in Tompkins Square, where a grand mass meeting will be held in honor of the day. The city presents a holiday appearance.

A Noted Character Insane.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Fanny Wright, who killed Policeman McChesney a few years ago, was found wandering in the streets, insane, last night.

Great Tobacco Case.

The case of Lilienthal Brothers, tobacconists, whose factory was seized in 1868, by Revenue Collector Bailey, under bonds of $100,000 came up for the first time to-day, in the Fourth District Court, and the jury was empanelled.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Exposition of Woollen Fabrics.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Colonel J. G. Gross, Vice-President of the West and Southwest, is here to ascertain what arrangements are necessary for the exposition of woollen fabrics of the association which is to be made here in connection with the St. Louis Fair, to commence the first Monday in October. The exposition will be made in the old Amphitheatre on the fair grounds, and will be a larger display than any previously held by the association.

Failure of an Old Firm.

The failure of Stillwell, Powell & Co., a firm of thirty years standing, is announced. It is said their assets exceed their liabilities.

Heavy Storms.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Heavy storms have cut off communication with St. Paul since Saturday.

Western Elections.

St. Paul papers of the 8th say the Republicans elected their ticket at Duluth, Rochester, and Stillwater.

Sudden Death.

Captain Charley Weed, a well-known railroad man at St. Paul, died suddenly on Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Republicans Who Voted for the Amnesty Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The following Republicans voted for the Amnesty bill:—Messrs. Averill, Banks, Barry, Austin Blair, George M. Brooks, Buckley, Burchard, Cook, Dawes, Delarge, Dornan, Eames, Farnsworth, Furwell, Finkelnburg, Charles Foster, Garfield, Hale, George E. Harris, Hanley, Hay, Hayes, Hill, Hooper, Kelley, Ketcham, Lamfort, Lynch, McGrew, McKee, Moore, Marcy, Isaac C. Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Pierce, Platt, Poland, Scofield, Sheldon, Snyder, Stevenson, Stoughton, Sypher, Thomas, Turner, Twitchell, Wakeman, Walls, Whitely, and John T. Wilson—52 in all.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ship News.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10.—Cleared Saturday—Steamships Montgomery, for New York; San Salvador, for New York; Wyoming, of Philadelphia; schooners Lucy M. Collins, Darien Lood, for Boston.

Arrived yesterday—Steamships Saragossa, from Baltimore, and General Barnes, from New York.

LONDON, April 10.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, arrived at Brest Sunday morning.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the House Ku-klux bill. He stated that he would move to proceed with it at 1 o'clock this day.

Upon a proposition by Mr. Anthony to hold night sessions hereafter, the opinion was generally expressed that Congress would be ready to adjourn on Saturday or Monday next, and that a vote on the Ku-klux bill would be reached on or before Thursday.

Mr. Thurman said, so far as he knew, there was no disposition on the Democratic side to protract the debate.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, concurred in this.

Mr Edmunds intimated that a number of Republican Senators would speak upon the bill.

The hour of meeting to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, was fixed for 11 o'clock, and the order for night sessions laid over till then.

The remainder of the morning hour was occupied with the consideration of the Blodgett and Goldthwaite cases, Mr. Hill stating at length the reasons why Mr. Blodgett should not be admitted.

House.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Hale, for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, excluding only members of Congress who withdrew from Congress and aided the Rebellion, officers of the army and navy who aided the Rebellion, and members of State conventions who voted for and signed ordinances of secession.

Mr. Eldridge proposed that the bill should be put upon its passage immediately.

Mr Hale preferred its reference to the select committee on the President's Ku-klux message, and it was so referred.

By Mr. Du Bose, authorizing the Savannah and Memphis Railroad Company to enter public lands. Also, granting public lands to the Selma and Gulf Railroad.

By Mr. Sheldon, to fix the time for holding the Presidential election in Louisiana.

By Mr. Morey, to incorporate the Monroe and Southern Railroad Company.

By Mr. Arthur, amendatory of the Internal Revenue law and of the Homestead law.

By Mr. Crebs, amendatory of the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Burdett, granting lands to the Kansas-Memphis Railroad Company.

By Mr. Averill, granting lands to the Hastings and Dakotah Railroad Co.

By Mr. Hereford, granting the right of way and public lands to the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Company, and to the Pecos and Placer Canal Company in New Mexico.

Mr. Armstrong, of Dakotah, presented a joint resolution of the Dakotah Legislature commenting in facetious style on the triangular contest for the seat as Delegate for that Territory; but the Speaker refused to admit it for reference.

Various other bills, to remove political disabilities, to print documents, and on other subjects of minor importance were introduced and referred.

The resolution offered two weeks since, by Mr. Parker, of New Hampshire, declaring that the tariff should be so reformed as to be a tax for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests at the general expense, came up next in order. The question being on seconding the previous question,

The House refused to second the previous question, 69 to 78.

Mr. Maynard moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. Agreed to. Yeas 98, nays 77.

Mr. Bell offered a preamble and resolution in reference to taxation, and declaring that the House disapproves of inordinate taxation to pay off immense amounts of the public debt, as heretofore practised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

Further bills were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Hoar, for the appointment of commissioners on the subject of the division of profits between labor and capital.

By Mr. Lowe, in relation to Miami Indian lands, in Kansas.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution for the payment during the present session of committee clerks of last Congress who have continued in service. Adopted.

Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities which he had introduced this morning.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether that bill had not been referred to the special committee appointed in the President's message.

Mr. Hale replied that since that reference he had conferred with most of the members of that committee, and that he had found among them no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Maynard made the point of order that the bill was before the committee, and not in possession of the House.

The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. Hall stated that this was a copy of the original bill, which had been referred.

Mr. Stoughton proposed that the bill should be postponed until after the passage by the Senate of the bill to repress Ku-klux outrages in the South.

Mr. Cox and others objected to debate.

Mr. Shellabarger stated that, as a member of the committee referred to by Mr. Hale, he did not wish to be included in that gentleman's statement. He hoped that the rules would not be suspended.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed—yeas, 144; nays, 46. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, which was repressed by the Speaker.)

Mr. Williams, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to extend or continue the contract for the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo, made on the 20th of January, 1868. Agreed to.

Mr. Hawley moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the withdrawal of the public lands from sale, and the manner in which they may be disposed of under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws.

Mr. Maynard moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas, 56; nays, 110.

Mr. Hawley's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill in relation to the public lands again came up. It provides that all the public lands shall be withdrawn from market, and shall be hereafter disposed of only under and by virtue of the pre-emption and homestead laws, except so far as they shall from time to time be granted by Congress for the purpose of education; nothing in the bill to be construed as preventing the location of college scrip and land warrants, nor the fulfilling of any existing contract or guarantee on the part of the United States.

Mr. Maynard remarked that the effect would be to enhance the value of college scrip and land warrants.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

A Basis Agreed Upon—Only Three Weeks More of Work.

A Washington despatch to the *World* says:—Assurances are held out from administration quarters that the work of the Joint High Commission will be finished in the next three weeks, and that the Senate will be convened in extraordinary session the first week in May to consider such treaty or treaties as may have been agreed upon by the international conference.

It is evident, however, that this will depend in a great measure on the approval of certain points submitted by the British commissioners to the home government. Should some of these be thrown out or modified, the whole matter will continue in abeyance. The principal difficulty is said to arise from the fishery question. This Government has planted itself on the position it assumed in 1853, and which the English government conceded. It is further intimated that all that is asked now is that the latter shall stand by the principles settled by that arbitration.

The American commissioners held a meeting at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, at the Department of State, for consultation. At noon the British commissioners arrived, when both parties jointly proceeded to the consideration of the business which called them together. Each party continues to act with great caution, but with perfect fairness, so as to leave nothing in doubt. All the information relative to the fisheries and the alleged amount of losses by the Confederate cruisers furnished from British ship-yards, together with voluminous official documents in that connection, have been closely scrutinized in joint meeting, in order to a full understanding of all the points involved.

The first question was to agree precisely what the Joint Commission were to do; and, next, the manner of adjustment. It is known that both countries desire not only to settle pending questions, but come to a definite agreement, the better to preserve neutrality in the future and have closer relations of friendship; therefore, though the commissioners adhere to their obligation not to reveal anything tending to show the progress of their affairs, there seems to be some truth in the statement, coming from unusually well-informed quarters, apart from the commission, that the basis proposed contemplates:—

First. The privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish and cleanse their nets, etc. For this privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money.

Second. Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those of neutrality, by which claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah, etc., are to be adjusted.

Third. Commissioners to be hereafter appointed to adjust the matters on the basis proposed. It is further said that this basis has been sent to England for approval.

SOUTHERN PENSIONERS.

A Rebel Document and its Results.

Some complaints are now coming into the Pension Office on account of the dropping from the rolls of the office of certain pensioners in the South. These pensioners were placed on the rolls in accordance with the various acts of Congress, and at the close of the war, when not obnoxious in the terms of the law which forbade payments of pensions to persons who were "in sympathy with rebellion," the payment of pensions was continued to them. But the officers charged with examining the archives of the Rebel Government found therein a memorial in the Confederate Congress signed by a number of persons who had, previous to the war, drawn pensions from the United States. These memorialists set forth in their memorial that they were entitled to pensions under what they were then pleased to designate the "so-called United States Government," but that they had abandoned all claim on such government, and asked pensions at the hands of Rebel authorities. They professed unflinching loyalty to the "Confederate States." This document was at once transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the names of all the signers forthwith dropped from the rolls, as this document furnished indubitable proof of their "sympathy with the Rebellion."

ASPHYXIATED.

Two Men Suffocated to Death by Foul Air

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 8th inst. says:—At midnight last night two men, named Jacob Fritz and Bernhard Orthmann, while engaged in cleaning a vault at No. 485 Walnut street, perished from inhaling the foul gases. It appears that while cleaning the vault an old sunken floor was struck, and Orthmann was lowered to remove it. As soon as he had cut a hole through he was overcome by a rush of the foul gas from below, and, falling, perished miserably in the vault below. His partner, Fritz, in a foolhardy attempt to rescue him, shared his fate.

One of the workmen, John Esterkamp, then had a rope tied around his waist, and was lowered into the vault. Almost immediately he asked to be drawn up, and before he reached the surface was insensible, and was brought to with difficulty. Policemen John Kestner and Christopher Lockhard arriving at the scene of death, summoned assistance, and grappling irons were sent for, but there not being the slightest hope that the unfortunate men were still alive, it was finally concluded to postpone arrangements till this morning, when the bodies were taken out.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

ANOTHER LINCOLN ROMANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We find a very absurd story in a place where nobody clothed in his right mind would ever look for it—on the first page of Mr. Tilton's *Golden Age*. It states that a friend of Mr. Lincoln's, who had been absent in Europe during the first year of his administration (when all of Lincoln's friends who were worth killing were at home) returned to the land of the free only to find the President girded about by men who poured into his innocent ears day and night the most frightful falsehoods about the state of the country, which the *gobemouche* President swallowed and digested with unsuspecting candor. This wise and upright patriot revealed to the astonished Illinoisan the dense and opaque ignorance in which his keepers were holding him, and in reply to his piteous inquiry, "What shall I do to be saved?" suggested a simple and sufficient remedy.

The candid friend who had rescued the President from his moral prison-house had other matters of more importance than the salvation of the country occupying his mind, and so could not continue his enlightening work. But he had another candid friend, to whom he offered the thorny position of truth-teller in ordinary to his Excellency. The honest magistrate, still in a sweat of mortal terror over the awful peril that had been revealed to him, abjectly accepted the ministrations of this rugged confessor, and "the bargain was faithfully carried out, greatly to Mr. Lincoln's credit and benefit." If the unknown geniuses who write the Dime Novels neglect this plot, there is no use trying to help such people.

The story lacks but one thing: we pine to know the obscure patriot to whom we owe the rescue of Lincoln from the sinister conspiracy which came so near destroying him in his green and salad days of government. The editor certainly got the story from the Candid Patriot himself, and should not have withheld his name from the admiration of a waiting world. He is too wise and useful, too large and juiceful (as the New England poet said of the Rhode Island Greenings), to remain in private life or to shed his coruscations around the backstairs of newspaper offices. He should be in Washington to-day, performing for General Grant the inestimable services he rendered to his great and good predecessor.

There is a wonderful family likeness about all this class of Lincoln anecdotes. The man who tells them usually steadfastly believes them. He first begins by thinking what he would have said if he had seen the President. He repeats this to the partner of his bosom, and, encouraged by her loyal approval, he cautiously recounts an imaginary interview to the loungers around his country post-office. He becomes a local lion by virtue of his story, and at the tenth repetition of it he is ready to swear to all the material statements, and then he cannot rest until he has seen his invention in print. With perseverance and worry he always accomplishes this—and if his story is sufficiently brief and improbable to be tempting to editorial shears, it gets copied and passes unchallenged into history. This story, for instance, which has imposed upon the very elect, is so stupid that to believe it you require absolute ignorance of the whole range of American history. It represents the Executive Mansion as an Oriental palace, guarded by lords of the bed-chamber, and secluded from the outside world. The President is an idiot of glimmering good intentions, who cannot read or write, who sees nobody but his jailers, and gets no hint of the outside world until this adventurous friend bursts through his encompassing enchantments and lets in the day on his blinking eyes. Then he is all candor and goodness—all good-will and teachableness—and the war goes bravely on, and the country is saved.

Now the good-natured zany described in these romances (for the above is only oneof a hundred which are current) was a man over fifty years of age, who had practiced law successfully all his life, who had been in Congress and his State Legislature, who had been the leader of his party in Illinois for twenty years, who was the most consummate and far-seeing political manager in the Mississippi Valley. He knew by education and instinct the general drift and tendency of American politics better than any man in Congress. He kept the mere politicians dancing about him like puppets to his piping. He was honest, as statesmen go, but he never despised human weaknesses and follies as means of government. He said one day, in an hour of bitterness after closing a protracted local squabble with a brilliant compromise, "All there is of honest statesmanship consists in combining individual meannesses for the public good." Yet it is this shrewd and sagacious schemer, this Machiavel of the back timber, who is generally represented by recollectors and paragraphists as a snivelling sentimentalist, full of credulity and enthusiasm, blown to red heat by every blast of rustic patriotism which visited Washington.

Those impatient gentlemen who went to the Capitol to tell him what he should do remember well enough the reception they met with. One of them, a prominent New York lawyer, began his remarks with the swelling phrase: "Mr. President, the North having generously offered you its last dollar and its last man"—was interrupted with the chilling retort—"That is postical and not true. The North gives not a dollar except on good security, and every State in the North has protested against its quota in the draft." The speech was entirely spoiled, and the impatient patriot went home to construct his report of the interview.

We do not wish to destroy any ideal of moral worth. Our honest men are not so very numerous that we can afford to neglect the signal instances of integrity in office. But it is not necessary to emphasize a man's honesty by making him an imbecile. And the fatal fault of these Lincoln anecdotes is that while they make the President a monster of feeble goodness, they exalt and glorify the recollectors into portents of sagacious patriotism. They always present themselves in the attitude of patting Mr. Lincoln on the head; and we do not remember any of them who were tall enough to perform that function with the giant of the Sangamon.

THE TWO PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a lucky dispensation that whenever the Republicans make one mistake the Democrats instantly go and commit half a dozen. There is no reason to suppose that the Democrats do this out of any special regard for the law of compensation, which philosophers say plays so important a part in the material universe. The probability appears to be that they go about sewing thorns in their own path, because, as Dr. Watt says, "it is their nature to." From one cause and another the Republicans have of late years fallen into blunders sufficient to give their opponents a solid ground to work upon; but at the very moment Republicans are short-sighted, the Democratic leaders seem to be deprived of common sense altogether; and thus the people see that Republicans, at their worst, are safer men to deal with than Democrats at their best. It might be supposed that a party was handicapping itself pretty heavily in the race for power, when it undertook to carry on its back the noisy gentlemen at the South who are for reviving those "issues" of the war which everybody else is anxious to forget. A worse stump orator for any political organization than Jefferson Davis it would be hard to pick out. To have him going round making speeches is enough to crush any side with which he is identified. But the Democrats are not satisfied with this load. Perceiving that the question uppermost in the minds of the intelligent classes is, whether or not a stop cannot be put to the political corruption which has assumed such alarming proportions, the Democrats come out and plant their flag on that same corruption, and try to sneer down anybody who ventures to declare war against it. Thus the *World* on Friday devoted a column or so of ponderous irony to Mr. Evarts for daring to speak in behalf of the public interests at a meeting of the tax-payers of New York—a meeting held to support the very cause which the *World* pretended to be eager to win less than a year ago. No doubt this course of the *World* is consistent enough in one sense, for it is said to have attacked the corrupt members of its party for a "consideration," and now it defends them for another "consideration." Still, it is a curious line of policy, in the present state of public feeling, for even the *World* to take a brief from the men whom it described last spring as "drunkards," "insolvents," and "swindlers." The *World* is always complaining that no one supported it in the days when it had hysterics about the "Young Democracy," but the reason was that nobody put any faith in it, not even the Young Democracy itself, and events have shown that the general suspicions were well founded. When the gentleman who has just relieved his neighbor of his purse and watch—we do not mean Mr. Tilden's watch, which was stolen at the Rochester Convention of "scalawags"—comes forward and expatiates on the beauties of honesty, the mildest treatment he can expect is to be laughed at.

The Democrats generally are doing the work which Providence seems to have assigned to them—that is, working much harder for the Republicans than the Republicans are working for themselves. They have a real genius for lifting their opponents out of a scrape, and then winning their battles for them. What is the use of Senator Sumner opposing General Grant when the Democrats are working so hard to strengthen him in the confidence of the people? Look at the Connecticut election. It is almost impossible for the Democrats to have a better chance anywhere than they had there. They can never, for instance, find a better man to put forward as their representative than Governor English. He is universally respected, he was faithful to his country during the war, his public life is singularly free from blemish. To make his prospects brighter the other day, the Republicans were much demoralized at the moment of election, and were inclined to let things take their course without an effort. There was a remarkable combination of circumstances in favor of Governor English, and the leading Democratic paper, the New York *Herald*, unhesitatingly predicted his re-election by a tremendous majority.

At this interesting point, what must the Democrats do but hoist "Boss" Tweed on Governor English's shoulders, like another Old Man of the Sea. That finished the business at once. The moment the people saw Tammany in the background, they took fright. So it will be everywhere. Have not the Western leaders warned the Democrats of this city that they must either throw Tammany overboard, or give up all hope of winning the Presidential election? This advice, like the advice doctors often give, is not easily followed. Strike away Tammany, and what remains of the Democratic party, at least in the Eastern States? It is a thing of shreds and patches, without organization or means with which to fight an arduous campaign. It is for this reason that many respectable Democrats wink at the big and little Bosses, in the hope that when the party recovers its power it will be able to shake off all its incumbrances. Of course that would turn out to be a delusion; but then Democrats always hug their delusions as if they were realities. The fact is, the Republicans would win in 1872 by the infatuation of their opponents, if by nothing else. We hope, however, to see them adopt a more decided course. We trust they will take up the question of purity against corruption, and "peg away" at it as they did at the slavery question. If they do that, the Democrats may be safely trusted to ruin their party by their own follies, and the Republicans will occupy a stronger position than ever.

THE COAL STRIKE.

From the N. Y. World.

There can be no question that the miners have put themselves grossly and terribly in the wrong. The right of their fellows to work was as clear as their own right to refuse working. Yet for an exercise of this clear right they have shot down some of the workers, and bruised and maimed others in a brutal way. It is particularly a public misfortune that they should have thus put themselves in the wrong at the precise time when the public had come to see and say that upon the original merits of the question they were in the right. No man can defend the bloody processes of the miners' mob. Yet defenders of the cause of the miners would have arisen all over Pennsylvania and in all the coal-consuming States, and soon created a public opinion which would have compelled legislatures, never so careless or so venal, to put the penalty of the stoppage of coal-mining where the blame of it belongs—upon the shoulders, not of the ignorant miners, but of the educated and powerful operators in coal. The voices of these champions are for the present hushed and the cause of those whom they would have defended is incalculably injured by the foolish and brutal haste of the miners themselves.

We have shown heretofore, and at some length, in the correspondence from the capital of Pennsylvania published in Friday's *World*, how absolute and how arbitrary the power of the great carrying corporations, which are also the great mining corporations, of Pennsylvania is over both the persons in their employ—to wit, the miners—and the persons in whose employ they are—to wit, the public, consisting of the coal consumers of several populous States, and immediately represented by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These corporations claim, and, what is more, they have been suffered to exercise, the right to fix their relations, both with the persons whom they employ and with the persons who employ them, by the standard of their own sweet will alone. *Stet provratione voluntas* is equally the explanation they vouchsafe of their tariff of wages in the mines and their tariff of freights upon the roads. It is true that a clause in the charter of each of them forbids it to charge more than a fixed sum per mile per ton in freight upon coal. This rate gives them in every case an ample profit. But the clause which fixes it has been rendered nugatory by the decision of a Pennsylvania judge. This magistrate, who could not find God in the Constitution of the United States and agitated to put him there, had no difficulty in finding Mammon in the cluster of a Pennsylvanian monopoly and deciding to keep him there and to exalt him. By his decision and legislative inaction the state of affairs has been brought about which we have seen. By a simple union of three great mining and carrying corporations the production of coal in all mines could be stopped, as it has been stopped, and the price of coal in all markets put up, as it has been put up, to a limit which to the poorest class of consumers means terrible suffering. By virtually stopping work in their own mines they enforced a strike. By putting up the freights upon their several roads they made the strike universal, since their action forced the smaller operators not in their ring to stop work, and prevented the miners who are still at work from remaining in a condition to supply aid and comfort to the miners who were already on strike. As a last resort against this oppression, which, considering its motive, its conduct, the manner in which it was made possible, and the number and character of the sufferers by it, it is a temperate expression to call infamous, the Legislature was appealed to. The Legislature has responded by a measure which is not only a denial of justice, but a derision and a mockery of justice. What was left for rude men with savage instincts, and arms in their hands, who had looked forward to this as the only hope of peaceable redress? To despair and die quietly was the bidding of philosophy. But the miners are no more philosophers than the Indians of the plains. Nhey felt themselves wronged, and though it was not in their power to right their wrongs, it was in their power to inflict some part of what they suffered upon the men at whose hands they had suffered it. This, with the vindictiveness of unregenerate man, and with a coarseness and brutality peculiar to ignorant man, is what they have done. Their conduct is indefensible, and society must interfere to put them down and punish them. But the criminality of their conduct ought not to blind society to the fact that the real blame of the quarrel is not upon their shoulders, and that the real and permanent danger to society is from an unscrupulous use of the enormous, overshadowing, and corrupt power of great corporations, and not from a spasmodic outbreak on the part of a few hundreds of riotous miners.

THE SPANISH FUTURE OF FRANCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The persons who of late have taken the gloomiest view of the future of France are those who have made up their minds that she is reserved for a destiny closely resembling that of Spain. What, then, are the national characteristics which have given its complexion to the miserable political history of the Spain of our days? They are, first of all, an extremely ill-educated population, divided into the slaves of superstition and the dupes of the newest and crudest of modern social and political theories. Next, there is a whole cluster of pretenders to the throne competing with the vague aspirations of a number of persons who give to their dreams the name of democracy or republic. Then there is an utterly demoralized army, conscious of military imbecility and ashamed of it, but consoling itself to a certain extent by a sense of political importance in its own country, and accustomed to be called in to help one side or other in civil disputes. Lastly, there as a vast amount of national self-complacency, founded on an unquestionably glorious history, but just serving to disguise the realities of the present and to keep down the sobriety of temper through which alone the cure for existing evils could be discovered and provided. Is France really free from any one of these political infirmities? Some of them are more conspicuous in France than in Spain, a few are less distinct; some are of old date, while others are the result of the recent calamities. But which of them is absolutely wanting? Is it then really true that the future of France is to be a future of pronunciamentos? Is a riotous mob to share the Government with the fractions of a soldiery faithless to its military honor? It would be idle to deny that, upon all discernible probabilities, these questions must be answered in the affirmative, and that there is little which points in the opposite direction except the rarity of perfect analogies between the political condition of any two communities.

We have very little doubt of the ultimate suppression of the insurrection in Paris. There is in the last resort that power to bring to bear on it which the *Journal des Debats* names with the deepest shame, but yet names—the victorious German army. But the facts remain that the new Government has at the very outset to rely on military force, and that the force first used has proved faithless to its colors. The French army is evidently destined to be the stay of whatever civil power is established in France, and the French army is in a condition of spirit and morality which is wholly new in its history. It is difficult to say which of the two parts of which this army consists will be most dangerous to the civil power, which must depend on the support of one of them or of both. The soldiers who have continued the resistance of France since the capitulation of Sedan are not trustworthy. The praises and exhortations of M. Gambetta, which were intended to spur them on to victory, have probably unfitted them to bear defeat, and they evidently smart under the severe discipline which was necessary to qualify them for real warfare. There remain the prisoners who will shortly be returning in such multitudes. It is not known whether M. Thiers had abandoned the intention of disbanding the forces which had served under Bonapartist generals, but no such idea can now be entertained. It is only the old soldier who can be trusted to fire upon a Parisian mob; but can the new Government trust the old soldier? No great military body had, up to the beginning of the war, been exposed to so many demoralizing influences. The *coup d'etat* of 1851, which must have done it infinite harm, was succeeded by the long debauchery of the empire, and now, on the top of all this moral injury, comes the bitter shame of universal defeat. What is the army which returns from captivity likely to look back upon for consolation? It is more than probable that it will avert its eyes from recent disgraces, and it knows too much of the Germans to be in any hurry to face them again. But it will remember the lessons which it learned during the twenty years of the Empire—the contempt for the civil population which was carefully instilled into it—the votes which it was invited to give for the purpose of showing it that it was not a body separate from the rest of the nation—the opinion constantly impressed upon it that it was the legitimate source of civil power. Here are the features in which the France of the future will have the strongest and the most curious resemblance to the Spain of the present.

There are some extreme partisans of the German cause who have all along contended that the condition to which France is in danger of being reduced is exactly that to which she ought to be reduced. The only way, they said, in which the great disturber can be made incapable of disturbance is to afflict her with the moral and material infirmities of Spain. She is so full of the elements of disorder, her divisions are so incurable, her vanity is so inordinate, that you have only to humiliate her sufficiently and she will fall into more than Spanish confusion, and consequently into more than Spanish helplessness. Assuming the result to be attainable—and we admit that it is far more attainable than could have been supposed even a fortnight ago—we believe that it would be the most awful of disasters and the most formidable of perils to every single continental country, Germany included. We are persuaded that Europe could not bear a Spain in the position of France. Except our own country—and our own country only within certain limits—there is not a single community which would not stand in jeopardy every hour if the spectacle and example of Spain were close at its door. It is doubtless a little strange that Spain has spread the contagion of her disorders so little among her neighbors. But then she has been singularly isolated ever since they began. The knowledge which both Englishmen and Frenchmen had gained of the Spanish people and territory during the Peninsular war gradually died out. With the loss of her American colonies, the commercial intercourse which might have made her better known became slack in the extreme; her language was less studied than any European tongue except the Russian, and but for her insolvency she would have commanded less attention than Wallachia or Bessarabia. Still, with all her isolation, it may be doubted whether her military insurrections had not much more influence over events in France than is commonly believed. However that may be, a Spain with Paris for its capital, with a language spoken by the educated class in every country, and a literature universally read, with an empire over fashion and taste of which nothing could deprive it, would be a volcanic force which would convulse the world or compel the world to extinguish it altogether. It would be hard to say which would be most dangerous—the perpetual dynastic or democratic revolts of which a France in this state would be the theatre, or the military alliances which they would command and by which they would triumph. There are plenty of the elements of social disturbance in Germany itself, as would be admitted by Count Bismarck himself, who is said to be even now hesitating about turning the turbulent population of Mulhouse into German citizens and subjects. But far more infectious than the example of civil disorder would be the example of military insurrection. Nobody who thinks on the vast armies which will presently fill Europe from end to end—nobody who recollects how artificial are the constitution and moral code of the best ordered armies, of armies on the German system as much as any others—can let his mind dwell without dismay on the prospect of prætorian warfare perpetually waged in the very centre of Europe. We have little hope that the German statesmen in their present temper will resign any part of the advantages they have extorted; but we are not the less sure that if they know the true interests of their country, they would at the final settlement of the terms of peace at least consider whether, by doing so much to render all future French Governments unpopular, and therefore temporary, they have not provided for themselves a permanent danger far more serious than an ambitious and irritable neighbor.

A PRECIOUS BONE.

From the N. Y. World.

On the top of a high peak in the Oriental seas—whence our great forefather, with Eve under his arm, stepped from the island paradise into continental Asia and the wicked world before him—is a holy temple, and there, in one of its most gorgeous shrines, is kept and to be kept *in secula seculorum* the sacred tooth of Buddha. Whether it is a "molar" or a "bicuspid" or an "incisor," whether it was by some unlineal hand wrenched from the prophet's gums or is the surviving witness of his masticatory existence, we know not; but there it is, and there by pilgrims from all climes it is worshipped. No other remnant of humanity so remote survives. Next to teeth in point of durability, as we all know, are bones; and to the preservation of classic and sacred bones we are glad to see the attention of this irreverent nation of ours is at last turning, not merely in cemeteries and vaults and tombs, but in museums and above ground and in the sight of man. We are to have our Buddha's tooth.

We learn this from that eminently loyal magazine called *Lippincott's*—published in Philadelphia, though edited, we believe, in Boston, literary ability being the only domestic fabric not protected in Pennsylvania—where we find a lovely description of the Army Medical Museum at Washington, filled, as we learn, with all the attractions of "normal anatomical preparations," "thin sections of diseased tissues," "on the podura scale," with the "grammatophera subtillisima, the surrisella gemma, and the nineteenth band of Nobert's plate." But this is not all. There is a sentimental side of this chamber of horrors. On a shelf by themselves—for rank will even survive in ashes—"stand side by side specimens derived from the mutilated limbs of seven general officers, put there with the full approbation of the distinguished gentlemen whose wounds furnished them." No names are given, no members specified; all we know is the owners still survive, and that, as the commemorative writer sagaciously informs us, "no critical eye can distinguish them from the similar mutilations of subalterns, or even private soldiers." Milroy's tibia, slightly hit as he ran away from Winchester, cannot be told from his who beat the retreat alongside. But the interest vastly intensifies when we hear that, "As a memorable example, when at Gettysburg the gallant leader of one of our army corps was struck down by a fragment of shell, which shattered the bones of his leg to such an extent as to render amputation necessary, the first thought of the sufferer after the shock of the operation was of the museum at Washington, to which he ordered the broken bone to be sent, in the hope that his misfortune might prove the gain of fellow-soldiers in the future." While modesty here, too, veils the name of him to whom once belonged the fractured leg, no one can doubt whose it is. The touching wish expressed in the agony of amputation alone reveals it. "Don't give up the ship"—"Kiss me, Hardy"—"I die content," are the sentimental, unpracticed utterances of wounded heroes on shore and afloat; but who but our Sickles would, the moment the tourniquet was taken off, think of sending his "astragalus" to the anatomical museum? Then such a leg! Such a foot! What associations cling around it! Is it not the foot which he "put down" so firmly when Mr. Peabody asked him to do honor to royalty? Is it not the leg, or one of them, on which he refused to stand at the Star and Garter when the Queen's health was drunk? Is it not the leg on which he pivoted on that Sabbath day when he shot to death an unarmed man in the streets of Washington? Is it not that which did such good service when Stonewall Jackson broke in on the 11th Corps at Chancellorsville, and the loss of which saved its proprietor from a court-martial at Gettysburg? All we know is, it is not the leg, for it survives, whose pregnant hinges crooked to a Radical President and fawned successfully for office. Still it is a precious member. May it last as long as Buddha's tooth, and have as many intelligent worshippers!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes. J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
4 4 11t

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, April 15, 1871. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.
3 31 fmwtA15

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
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3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
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Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

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Now lying at Archambault's Wharves, Beach and Vienna streets. Apply to SAMUEL WRIGHT, No. 224 MARKET Street, daily, between 10 and 1 o'clock. 4 6 3t*

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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
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Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 2fmw

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1871.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the sixteenth day of March, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled, "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER WORKS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, two million one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars for the further extension of the Water Works. For which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, March 16, 1871, entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the Water Works." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 17 24t

THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
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4 11m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A row occurred among a crowd of boys at Fourth and Carpenter yesterday, during which two boys were struck on the head with bricks, and a man dragged from his carriage and thrown to the ground, badly cutting him.

—A crowd of men beat two police officers at Front and Moore streets yesterday.

—The thermometer was 85 deg. yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—John Mooney, living at Front and Girard avenue, was stabbed in the side during a fight in a tavern at Seventh and Alaska streets yesterday morning.

Domestic Affairs.

—There was a fine auroral display last night.

—News of sanguinary outrages by Indians comes from Arizona.

—Thermometer at New York yesterday, 84. At Springfield, Mass., 88.

—It is thought at Washington that Congress will adjourn in less than ten days.

—In Albany, on Saturday, the thermometer marked 100 degrees in the shade.

—For several days past the thermometer has averaged nearly 90 degrees at Omaha.

—Milwaukee was treated last night to the finest auroral display seen in that section for years.

—The President has decided not to appoint Fred. Douglass Secretary of the District of Columbia Government.

—Seven men were killed by the bursting of a steam pipe on the steamer S. J. Hale, near Golconda, on Saturday.

—There was an accident on the Hartford and Erie Railroad on Saturday morning, by which a number of passengers were injured, but none killed.

—A lieutenant and a private of the Hazleton company of militia now stationed at Scranton were mortally wounded on Saturday evening by the accidental discharge of a musket.

—Leavenworth experienced a disastrous gale on Saturday, as also did St. Joseph and other towns in Missouri. A large amount of property was destroyed, but as far as known only one life was lost.

—All was quiet in the neighborhood of Scranton yesterday, but it is thought some stirring events may take place to-day, as several collieries propose resuming work, and the malcontents desire to prevent men from working them.

—At the serenade given to Senator Morton on Saturday night, which was attended by the President and the Marine Band, the Senator eulogized General Grant as the greatest statesman the country ever produced, and concluded by nominating him for the Presidency for a second term.

Foreign Affairs.

—The collapse of the Paris insurrection is imminent.

—The Versailles troops are concentrating at Longchamps.

—Bismarck is said to be still in favor of the restoration of Napoleon.

—A conflict occurred yesterday between the Communists themselves in Paris.

—The Communists have failed in their attempts to make the Parisians generally take up arms.

—Shells were dropping into Paris all day yesterday from Fort Valerien and the Courbevoie batteries.

—Thiers is thought to be opposed to fighting an entrance into Paris, but to prefer reducing the city by investment.

—Public meetings have been held in Paris by the party of conciliation, at which members of the Commune were present.

STRUCK BY A STORM.

The English Ship Hudson Disabled at Sea —A Terrific Gale—Conduct of the Vessel and Crew—The Voyage and the Disaster —Safe Arrival in Port.

A magnificent iron ship, belonging to the Tapscotts, of Liverpool, and trading from that port to Calcutta and New York, was towed into the harbor on Wednesday by the steamship Ashland, which had picked her up at sea completely disabled. The Hudson was a full-rigged ship, and had only left New York on Friday, the 31st of March, with a cargo of ballast for New Orleans, to take in cotton and return to England. On Saturday afternoon the wind was

BLOWING A FURIOUS GALE

from the East, the ship running under closely-reefed canvas at the time; when, about half-past 4 o'clock, a tremendous sea struck the vessel on the port side, shifting the ballast. All hands on board immediately hurried to shorten sail, seeing the peril the ship was in, and were hard at work taking in the spread canvas, when another mountain of water lashed her on the quarter, heaving her completely on her beam. The crew now seeing the great danger of the noble ship, lost all thought for themselves, and set to work vigorously to save the vessel. Every effort was made to cut away the main and mizzen backstay lanyards, but the mast only trembled with the fury of the gale, and would not go over. Roll after roll came, the

VAST HILLS OF WATER

breaking upon the ship and deluging her decks. The mizzen rigging was all cut away, but to no purpose. They were then obliged to sacrifice the mainmast, when, with a lurch, all went over the side, and the crew felt comparatively safe. The vessel behaved most admirably, the men admit, plunging through the heavy sea as if she feared no injury from the fiercest action of the elements. It was a dreadful moment to all on board before the gear went over; every man on the ship knew that if one more sea struck her before they cut away the rigging it would

BURY THEM BENEATH IT,

leaving not a vestige of their existence behind. With every muscle trembling as they saw a dreadful death before them, the men worked on, and the only indication of their feelings to each other was the quiet, steadfast look of the sailor's watchful eye. They cut and pulled and broke until the mainmast gave way and went over. The spars and rigging gone, to their great delight, the ship righted. The storm still continued in all its violence, but the officers and crew felt the greatest danger was past, and they turned their attention to the ballast in the hold. From six o'clock in the evening to eight the following morning officers and men were below trimming the ballast to right the ship. Throughout the entire night the same gale of wind blew, and the sea rolled and lashed the ship with unabated fury. At daylight, however, the storm gave signs of moderation, and

THE WEARIED CREW

began to hope for a little rest after the terrible experience of the past twenty-four hours. The ship was about a hundred miles out, running along before the wind, with a jib foresail, foretopl and staysail set, when the Ashland came along. They might have got into port safe enough in this condition, but fearing the wind might change they came to the conclusion it was safer to be towed in than trust to the slight gear left them. When the storm had cleared off somewhat, and they came to see about putting things into ship-shape again, they found the only remaining available help they possessed were the foremast, foreyard, jibboom, and bowsprit, with a foretop and staysail.

THIS SCANTY AID

was put into requisition as quickly as possible, and, the wind veering to a favorable quarter, they put back towards port. The crew are unanimous in praise of the bravery of the carpenter in the darkest hour of their danger. But certainly one of the most extraordinary items of intelligence gleaned from them was the statement that there was but one hatchet on board the vessel. Here was a first-class iron vessel trading between

FAR DISTANT PORTS,

and in a moment of great peril, when the safety of the ship and the lives of those on board her depended on the quickness with which her rigging could be cut away and the oars thrown over,

WITH ONLY ONE HATCHET,

and that one belonging to the man holding the position of carpenter. The entire crew of a full-rigged ship were dependent upon the miscellaneous instruments they could pick up to help the one man with a proper implement for his work.

The Hudson was yesterday towed up to the ship-building yard of Poillon & Co., in Brooklyn, where she is to undergo repairs, and it is expected that she will be able to resume her voyage in about three weeks. The hull of the vessel is completely uninjured, but the state of the ship in the storm is capable of strong argument in relation to the different capabilities of iron and wooden vessels.

Most certainly a wooden ship in this case would have had more depth below the water line, and, having more keel purchase, would have been better able to stand this action of the storm to which the Hudson was subjected. The crew of the wrecked vessel consisted of George Evans, William Pellar, James McNulty, John Donaldson, James Andrews, John Thompson, and two runners, who were shipped for New Orleans, the captain and his wife.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is progressing at the rate of one to two miles per day. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A Good Investment.

We are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQIPMENTS, and also on

23,000 Acres of Land

to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Lands for Bonds.

Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. That is, in addition to their character as a first-class prompt-paying Railroad security, these bonds are in effect Land Warrants bearing a profitable rate of interest until exchanged for Homesteads, at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM.

Sinking Fund.

The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres, having an average soil of great fertility, in a climate that is simply unsurpassed. The Trustees of the Mortgage, Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson, are required to devote the proceeds of all Land Sales to the repurchase and cancellation of the Company's Bonds. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the entire issue of First Mortgage Bonds (now selling) before they fall due.

Profitable and Safe.

With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe. In view of the Government's expectation soon to call for the surrender of its outstanding 6 per cent. Bonds, under the present movement for funding the debt at lower interest, many holders of United States Five-Twenties are exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their annual income.

Other Securities—Agencies.

All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return will be paid by the Financial Agents. AGENCIES for the sale of this loan are established in nearly every city and important town throughout the United States and Canada. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

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Philadelphia, New York, Washington,

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A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

Is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles now under construction, to complete it to the Western terminus on the Ohio river, 315 miles below Pittsburg, at the head of *reliable and continuous* navigation.

The completed portion of the road is doing a GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, which will be enormously increased as it progresses and opens the immense mineral riches of Virginia and West Virginia, whose coal and iron are celebrated for their quality and abundance, and would alone enrich the means of communication which afford them access to the markets East and West.

The advantages of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST THROUGH LINE for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A SHORT ROUTE between the Atlantic Coast and the Great West.
2. LOW GRADES.
3. LIGHT CURVES.
4. A GENIAL CLIMATE, which admits of safe, economical, and rapid railroad operation throughout the year.
5. EAST AND WEST TERMINI, at favorable points on tide-water and the Ohio river.
6. A VERY LARGE THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAFFIC awaiting its progress.
7. A COMPARATIVELY LIGHT CAPITAL AND DEBT, and consequently a light tax upon traffic for payment of interest and dividends.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economica. working of the line, which will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines, *and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.*

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the company, at the original price of 90 *and accrued interest.*

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises, and property of the company, WHICH NOW, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EXCEDS THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A *Sinking Fund* of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as Coupons or Registered Bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500, and $1000,

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises, and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, render it one of the most substantial, reliable, and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps, and full particulars furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

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COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

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WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2. GREAT SUCCESS OF the great Spectacular Pantomime entitled THE THREE HUNCHBACKS. First appearance of the young, peerless, and beautiful MADLLE MARIE BONFANTI, whose high reputation as a Danseuse stands upon record in every city in Europe and America. MOE AND GOODRICH, the ORIGINAL SKATERS, from Niblo's Garden.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. EASTER MONDAY AT THE ARCH. The great Military Drama, "OURS." "OURS." "OURS." MRS. JOHN DREW as.....MARY NETLEY supported by the full Company. TUESDAY—ROSEDALE, by desire. WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mr. F. F. MACKAY. THURSDAY—"OURS." FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss LIZZIE PRICE. SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. S. HEMPLE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MR. F. F. MACKAY respectfully announces that his Farewell Benefit will take place at the ARCH STREET THEATRE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, when he will have the honor of appearing for the first time as SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's great Historical Play of HENRY IV, with a splendid cast of characters, embracing the entire strength of the Arch Street Company. The performance will conclude with the roaring Farce of THE IRISH LION. Tom Moore, with songs.....R. Craig Secure your seats early. 4 10 2t*

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. THIS EVENING, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. E. L. DAVENPORT AS SIR GILES OVERREACH. supported by THE UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY. Seats secured at the Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, April 14. MISS PAULINE NININGER.....Prima Donna MR. WENZEL KOPTA.....Solo Violinist GRAND ORCHESTRA AND MILITARY BAND. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 90c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets at North's Music Store and Academy of Music.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC GRAND CONCERT BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, 1871. GRAND MILITARY BAND, in an Entire New Uniform. CHOICE SELECTIONS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved seats, 75 cents. 3 13 t 4 13

ASSEMBLY BUILDING. UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS! GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT! IRISH ART, SCENERY, SONG, COMEDY, MELODY, WIT, AND HUMOR. IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE, an entirely new series of Magnificent Paintings, illustrating the past and present glories of THE EMERALD ISLE, with appropriate vocal and instrumental Music by the IRISH MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS, EVERY EVENING at 8. Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Grand Easter Matinee, on EASTER MONDAY at 3 o'clock. 1t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY. Living Wild Animals, Double-hump Camel. Last week of the Grand Spectacle of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR, Admission, 25 cents. Performances over at 10½ P. M., in order to enable all living at a distance to take the cars home. 12 12 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, GRAND OPENING of Blair's Great Scenic Pictures, "BIRDS OF THE WORLD," painted from studies taken at the ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. The Opening Ceremonies will be conducted by distinguished gentlemen. Music.....Hassler's Grand Orchestra Vocal Music.....Hayes' Quartette The sale of tickets will commence on Monday, April 10, at F. A. North & Co.'s Piano Rooms, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 4 8 3t* Cards of Admission, 50c.; Secured Seats, 75c. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS, EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of **Ladies' and Gents' Watches** Of American and foreign makers. DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings. LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

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Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 3 11 fmw3

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN DICKENSHEETS, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, April 17, 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. T. HORACE THARP, 4 5 wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BERNARD OWEN, guardian of the person and estate of MARY C. McGUIGAN, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY April 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 32 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP, 3 31 wfm3t Auditor.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN REVIVAL.

The darkest hour often comes before the dawn in the political as well as the physical world; and the history of the Republican organization during the last month affords a striking illustration of this trite truism. The disasters in New Hampshire were a natural result of the state of feeling existing at the time the election in that State was held, while the subsequent Republican triumph in Connecticut is a fair indication of the improved tone of public sentiment. The apparent persistence in a San Domingo policy which was offensive to a large portion of the Republican party, the removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and sundry other acts of the administration, aroused a wide-spread feeling of hostility which not only found expression in the rapid diminution in the strength of the Republican party, but threatened to overwhelm it with ruin. Many of its politicians and leaders were for the moment impressed with the belief that party exigencies would not permit the renomination of Grant in 1872, and they began to look with anxious eyes for an available successor. It was no easy task, however, to discover an entirely satisfactory substitute. Hosts of aspirants were ready to spring up; and a small regiment of cunning Congressmen, stentorian Senators, war Governors, and military heroes were each thought of, and talked of, as possible candidates, by small knots of their sycophantic admirers and friends. But we cannot all be Presidents, after all, and it is by no means the easiest task in the world to pick an available candidate out from forty millions of people. Supposing Grant to have one or even many faults, it requires no ordinary skill to discover a candidate who has more positive virtues and more well-defined claims to public support; and just as the politicians were becoming sorely puzzled by the difficulties with which they saw they would be environed, if the Presidential course for 1872 was fairly opened to the three-year-old colts of politics, a sweeping reaction came, which went far to solve the puzzle in the simplest of all ways, by indicating that there would probably be no necessity for seeking a new candidate. The President reasserted his original doctrine that he would have no policy to enforce against the will of the people; he executed a skilful flank movement against the anti-San Domingo agitators; the Republican party was united in solid column upon a moderate anti-Ku-klux bill; the necessity of looking after the politics and politicians of the country was at last distinctly recognized, and by a sudden change of tactics the administration improved its position as rapidly as any well-disciplined army ever improved its position on the battle-field.

Apparently, the tide which had been setting steadily against the Republican party has at last been changed. But let not those who undertake to check its destinies be over-sanguine, and neglectful of the necessity of continual exertion to keep the current of popular feeling in its present direction. Many thousands of Republicans are still soured, or indifferent to the continued triumph of the party, and it would be well to adopt the best possible means of conciliating them. The income tax continues to be odious to many influential members of the party, and as it is inherently unjust as well as unpopular and unnecessary, the President should take decided ground in favor of its repeal. Let him publicly announce, also, his hostility to a continuation of the present policy of collecting a hundred millions per annum more of revenue than the legitimate wants of the Treasury require; let him declare for protection of home industry (for every determined free-trader will inevitably become his secret or open foe); and let him advocate an increase in the volume of the circulating medium of the country; —and he will gain friends from the ranks of the Democracy as well as consolidate the Republican party. Senator Morton, in his late speech at Washington, underrates the importance of financial questions. The vital issues of the present and the future are connected with them, the Ku-klux and San Domingo issues being mere episodes of the national drama that is nearest to men's hearts; and if Grant wishes a re-election to follow a renomination, he should show that he is able to grapple with all the existing financial problems.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Simon K. Landis had a hearing before Judge Peirce on Saturday on the charge of selling an obscene publication, and was remanded for trial, with a strong probability that he will again be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, unless his friend and admirer Governor Geary interferes as he did in the Ficken case, and grants him a pardon before a jury of his fellow-citizens has an opportunity to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence. Geary's former pardon, which contained the opinion that Landis' publication is a valuable scientific medical work, was offered as evidence by his counsel on Saturday, but was refused by the Judge with the rather caustic remark that the Governor's opinion was no criterion, in which his Honor expressed the undoubted sentiment of a very large majority of the intelligent and respectable people of this Commonwealth. When Landis was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, it was sincerely hoped by the decent part of this community that he would be kept securely under lock and key for as long a period as the law allowed. For a number of years past he has been an unmitigated nuisance in this city, and he should have been suppressed long ago. He has offended not merely in the publication of the book, which an intelligent jury decided was an improper one, but there is scarcely a household in Philadelphia that has not been outraged by the filthy circulars thrust under the doors and thrown in at the windows for the women and children to pick up and peruse; and the only wonder is that some indignant husband or father has not taken the law into his own hands, and given Landis his deserts with a stout piece of cowhide. With regard to the pardon extended to Landis after he had once been safely lodged in the penitentiary, considerable mystery exists, and the Governor apparently dare not brave public indignation by giving the particulars with regard to it. All the papers relating to this pardon have been removed from the record, and are either in the custody of the Governor or have been destroyed, and his Excellency refuses to state who the applicants for the pardon were or upon what grounds it was urged. If the pardon were a proper one, or if it were obtained in a proper manner, there would be no necessity for this concealment; and the mere fact that Geary has destroyed the record is a sufficient evidence that there was something in it the public ought to have been informed about. If the Governor interferes again, either before or after trial, to prevent Landis from obtaining his deserts, he may rest assured that he will be more narrowly watched than he was the last time, and that another nail will be driven in his political coffin that will keep him down so tight there will be no resurrection for him.

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

It is difficult to understand the persistency displayed by the Parisian Communists in fighting for visionary and impracticable ideas, and in entailing new miseries upon an unhappy country before the invading armies are withdraw from French soil. The true explanation of their outbreak must probably be sought in a variety of influences, prominent among which is the charm their popular writers have thrown around Socialistic doctrines. Thousands of French workmen regard Republicanism and Socialism or Communism as synonymous terms, and they have no faith in a revolution which does not tend to equalize wealth as well as political rights. They know that the revolution of the last century uprooted all the institutions then existing, sweeping away the nobility and their titles to land as well as their old line of monarchies, and they insist that measures equally drastic shall be adopted now. The broad doctrine of one of their philosophers that "property is robbery," false and monstrous as it is, has been practically applied in France on more than one occasion, and to more than one class of objects, heretofore, and the agitators of the present day desire that it shall be universally enforced now. Such a preponderating force is arrayed against these men and their doctrines that they cannot possibly achieve a permanent triumph, and their continuance of a contest can only be explained by the fact that the extraordinary measures adopted during repeated revolutions, combined with attractive presentments of Socialistic doctrines, have tended to disseminate a powerful, though not a controlling, sentiment in favor of Red Republicanism. The advocates of a rational republic, an immense body of peasants, as well as the monarchists and Imperialists of the nation, are all opposed, in feeling and principle, to the Communists; and the latter would be overthrown by a fair test of popular feeling at the polls, as well as by a military contest made after all sections had equal opportunities to marshal and equip armies. In the present difficulty the Germans will also throw their preponderating weight against the Communists, if such intervention should become necessary, so that the Parisians are maintaining even a more hopeless contest than that they vainly sought to wage against the invaders; and the main effect of a continuance of their desperate struggle will be an intensification of the miseries of the population among whom they reside.

Grim-visaged war having shown his wrinkled front in the coal regions, the hearts of the militiamen of Pennsylvania have been agitated by visions of glory to be gained in guarding coal-breakers and in dispersing disorderly bands of irate miners by the mere flashing of their bayonets. The first reports from the scene of war have been both exciting and satisfactory. Major-General Osborne on Saturday telegraphed that he was holding the reserves well in hand and that ammunition was plenty, which had the effect of restoring public confidence and in creating the impression that the rebellion had been successfully nipped in the bud. Many a battle has been gained merely by the commanding general holding the reserves well in hand and by having plenty of ammunition, and this report from Major-General Osborne is an assurance of the permanent triumph of law and order in the coal region. Let him continue to hold the reserves well in hand, and the belligerent miners will doubtless acknowledge themselves vanquished without risking a combat, and the W. B. A. will abandon murder and arson as means of gaining their ends, and will rely rather upon the writs of *quo warranto*, by which their friend Governor Geary is endeavoring to compel the railroad companies to submit to such terms as Messrs. Siney & Co. are willing to grant them.

A strong effort is being made to repeal the law creating the Public Building Commission. The chief trouble seems to be that there are not enough of commissions for all who want to be commissioners, and therefore public improvements must be embarrassed if not defeated. Of course, if the Building Commission is wrong, all the commissions are wrong. Is there to be a new deal all around? If so, we beg to know in time, so that we can look into the emoluments of the snug places to be vacated, and give timely notice to the public. We promise one hundred clever claimants for every vacant chair.

The Gordian knot that has tied up all legislation has not yet been cut, and all business is at a stand in the capital. Major Jack Cummings worked three days in a vain effort to untie the tangle by a speech that reviewed everything, from a considerable period before creation down to A. D. 2496. The House adjourned on him several times, and once or twice, in utter despair, was on the point of adjourning *sine die*, but the dead-lock still remains. By-and-by, sensible, practical men, on both sides, will take up the points at issue and settle them fairly and justly. Extreme men on both sides will rave, and swear that things have gone to pot, but nobody will pay any attention to them, and legislation will go on. Call up the reserves of sensible men without delay.

NOTICES.

To the People of Philadelphia and neighboring towns. We have bought in dull times large lots of goods at the depressed prices, and made up an immense stock of Gents', Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing. We can assure the public that we have

The Best Made
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Clothes in Philadelphia, and on these three points we claim that our Clothing is Unequalled in America.

Spring Overcoats at $6 to $20.
Boys' Suits from $3.75 up.
Business and Dress Suits from $10 to $40.

Wanamaker & Brown's,
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The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

BOARDING.

Summer boarding.
The elegant building known as
THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE,
located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address

S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.

REFERENCE.

B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

JEWELRY, ETC.

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NEW YORK CASH PRIZE CO.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each	$40,000	50	Cash Gifts, each	$1000
10	" "	20,000	200	" "	500
20	" "	5,000	350	" "	100
50	Elegant Rosewood Pianos,	each	$300	to	$700
75	" Melodeons	"	75	to	100
380	Sewing Machines	"	60	to	175
500	Gold Watches	"	75	to	300
Cash Prizes, SilverWare, etc.		valued at	$1,000,000		

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References:—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish them:—Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

Press Opinions:—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune, Dec.* 28. "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 1. "Just and honorable."—*News, Dec.* 9.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 50 for $5; 200 for $15. Address BURTON & GRAHAM, Managers, No. 88 WALL Street, New York. 4 8 6t

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

[TRADE-MARK.] [TRADE-MARK]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer China, 4 cases, 200 dozens

Cartwright & Warner's
Gauze Merino Underwear,

FOR LADIES, GENTS, BOYS, AND MISSES.

3 28 sw 3mrp

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES AND PLANTS.

STANDARD TREES for the Orchard.
DWARF TREES for the Garden.
GRAPE VINES for arbors and trellises.
SMALL FRUITS of every kind.
Defensive and Ornamental Hedging.

Catalogues sent free to all applicants.

ROOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,
CHERRY HILL NURSERIES,
4 1 fmw6t West Chester, Pa.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

BAILEY & Co

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

OPENING.

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

WEDDING SILVER.

TO-DAY.

The most Magnificent Stock ever exhibited.

BAILEY & Co

CLOTHING.

B-O-Y, BOY!

Here are Boys' Suits
In all varieties
at our

GREAT BROWN HALL.

FORTY THOUSAND BOYS
Can be accommodated at once
with our

Imperial Suits,
Metropolitan Suits,
Sailor Suits,
Cutaway Suits,
French Vert Suits,
Derby Suits,
Blouse Suits,
Sheridan Suits.

Come and look at them!

Come and see how cheap they are!!

Come and see how well they fit you!!!

OUR GREAT BROWN HALL
Clothing House
Is now in full Blast,
WARRANTED to please everybody.

Yours truly,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

$30,000 will purchase a manufacturing business which, with the addition of $20,000, will yield twenty-five (25) per cent. on more on entire investment. Article staple. Would take a partner, special or active. Address "PROFIT," BULLETIN Office. 4 8 3t*

CLOTHING.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TAILORING
As a Fine Art,
INDIVIDUAL FANCIES
Always consulted and
ADHERED TO.
CUTTERS
Of established reputation.
Daily additions are made of all
DESIRABLE STYLES
To a stock already
EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NAGLE, COOKE AND EWING,

Paper Hangings,

No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,

3 18 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 m] No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will this evening personate "Sir Giles Overreach" in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, for the twentieth time. To morrow evening the dramas of *St. Marc* and *Robert Macaire* will be performed.

On Wednesday Miss Lily Vining Davenport will have a benefit, when Robertson's comedy of *School* will be given. Miss Davenport is a promising young actress, who has become a decided favorite since she has been playing at the Chesnut, and we hope she will be complimented by a full house.

On Thursday Mrs. E. E. Lewis' new play of *The Marquis* will be repeated.

On Friday Mr. Peter E. Abel, the business manager of the theatre, will have a benefit. On this occasion Morris Barnet's comedy of *The Serious Family* will be presented, and Mrs. Abel will make her first appearance at this theatre, and will sing "Heaven Hath Shed a Tear." The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *Perfection*. Mr. Abel has a host of warm personal friends who will be glad to fill the theatre to overflowing on his benefit night.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* will be repeated this evening, with the addition of a number of new and attractive features. Mad'lle Marie Bonfanti, one of the most graceful and elegant dancers now before the public, has been engaged, and her performances will add greatly to the interest of the entertainment. Messrs Moe and Goodrich, the skaters, will also appear, and will execute a number of new and original feats. Signor Novissimo, an accomplished dancer, and J. C. Franklin, a celebrated "Harlequin," will introduce several novelties in their respective lines of business. There will be three entirely new ballets, and a variety of amusing tricks, which will increase the interest of the performance.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *Ours* will be given this evening, and Lester Wallack's play of *Rosedale* to-morrow.

On Wednesday Mr. Mackay, who has accepted an engagement at the Globe Theatre, Boston, will have a farewell benefit, and will appear as "Sir John Falstaff," in Shakespeare's historical play of *Henry IV*. Mr. Mackay is deservedly one of the most popular actors upon the Philadelphia stage, for he is a thoroughly conscientious artist, and whatever he attempts to do is well done. It is to be regretted that he intends to leave the city, and there should be such a recoginition of his merits on Wednesday evening as will convince him that his performances during the past five seasons are appreciated by the public. Mr. Mackay two years ago achieved a marked success as "Falstaff," in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and he may be expected to give a fine representation of the same part in *Henry IV* on Wednesday evening.

On Friday evening Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit, when she will personate "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*. Miss Price is an established favorite, and she may expect a crowded house, as may also Mr. S. Hemple, whose benefit is announced for Saturday evening, when an attractive bill will be presented.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the spectacular drama of *Cherry and Fair Star* will be performed this and every evening during the week.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment, embracing a variety of novel and interesting features, will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Thursday evening, Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert, when, in addition to the band, Signora Clelia Caramano, the Hayes Quartette, the Irma Glee Club, Mr. James Howard, Professor Lippott, and Mr. Thomas A'Becket will appear.

MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening, assisted by a number of well-known artists. This will be Mrs. Kelleher's first appearance in twelve months, and she will doubtless receive a cordial welcome, on her return to the stage, at the hands of her numerous admirers.

THE HASSLER BROTHERS announce a grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, when, in addition to Hassler's orchestra and military band, Miss Pauline Nininger and Mr. Wenzel Kopta will appear.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING Dr. Corry's panorama of Ireland, with its illustrative songs, dances, etc., will be exhibited this evening. This is a very interesting entertainment, and is well worthy of the patronage of the public.

BIRDS OF THE WORLD.—A series of pictures of the birds of the world, painted by Mr. Blair, an artist of this city, from the specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences, will be exhibited at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday evening next.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, April 10, 1871.

There is quite a lively demand for loans to-day, and the freedom with which money is advanced on call and discount indicates a supply equal to current wants, and full confidence in the stability of the market. Speculative borrowers are operating extensively, and there seems to be no distrust among buyers, notwithstanding the rapid advance in prices during the past week. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collaterals, and discounts at 7@8 per cent. Commercial paper is offering rather more liberally than for several days past.

Gold continues dull and weak, the sales in New York ranging up to noon between 110¼@110¼, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are in demand and strong, the entire list showing an advance of ⅛@¼, as compared with Saturday's closing quotations.

Stocks again moved freely, and a firm tone was maintained, with the exception of Reading Railroad, which was unsettled and weak. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, 1st series, at 104; 3d do. at 103¾; and City 6s, new bonds, at 101¾@101¾.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at 53¾@53¾; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 63; Camden and Amboy sold at 118½; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Catawissa at 17; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50@50¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 27¼@27¾.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 17¼ and Pennsylvania at 22.

—The following banks have subscribed through Jay Cooke & Co. to-day for the new five per cent. Government bonds:—

Mechanics' National, Worcester, Mass..	$200,000
First National, Stillwater, Minn.....	50,000
National Bank of Stanford, Ky.....	40,000
First National Bank, Austin, Minn.....	30,000

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113¼; do. 1864, 112¾@113¼; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 110¼@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Curcy 6s, 115@115¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¼@116¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111¾; do. 1867, do. 111¾@111¾; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115@115¼; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 845@855; Central Pacific Railroad, 965@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@740.

NAHE & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¼	11·25 A. M.	110¼
10·20 "	110¼	11·45 "	110¼
10·28 "	110¼	12·54 "	110¼
10·40 "	110¾	12·00 M	110¾
11·00 "	110¾	12·09 P. M.	110¾
11·14 "	110¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101¾	52 sh C & A R	b5. 118¾
$21000 do	101¾	163 sh Penna R	63
$200 Pa 6s, 3 se	103¾	15 do	63¼
$500 do 1 se	104	200 sh O C & A R	50¾
500 sh Reading R	53¾	300 do	b30. 50¾
150 do	s30. 53¾	100 do	50¾
100 do	53 44	100 do	b30. 50¾
400 do	b60. 53¾	300 do	b5. 50
100 do	b60. 53¾	36 do	50¾
300 do	s30. 53¾	36 sh Leh V R	59¾
100 do	53 31		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 10.—Bark is dull at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is nominal at 9@10c. per lb. 100 bags sold on private terms, small lots at 10c.; Timothy may be quoted at $5·75; Flaxseed sold at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The sales foot up 800 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including superfine at $5·25@5 50; extras, $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do., $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do., $7·25@7·75; fancy brands, $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour is held at $5·50@5·75.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate, with corresponding offerings. Sales of 3000 bushels Ohio red at $1·65@1·65c., and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·75@1·80. Rye is held at $1·05 for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 80c. and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 77c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 68c.

Whisky is weak; 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....89 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....84

SUN RISES..... 5·20 MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS..... 6·33 HIGH WATER..... 5·33

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Arrived, ship Twilight, from New Orleans, and bark Hubert, from Galveston.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 10.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Vixen, from Messina; brig Eliza and Henrietta, from Arroya; and a large frigate.

Passed out, bark Ocean Phantom, for Liverpool; brig Emeline, for Halifax; bark Andes, for Cardenas; bark Trigg, for Bristol; and brig Faustina for Cardenas.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 4 days and 4 hours from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. The Yazoo made the run from New Orleans to Havana in 6 days and 12 hours, including stoppage at Havana. Passengers:—Captain Corson; Mr. Weir and lady; Mrs. Tolon; Mr. J. H. Weydell; J. H. Winchester; S. Arteago and son; J. W. Myers; D. A. Rodriguez; Barnabe Sanchez; Carl Burser; Pablo Boura; Mrs. Angela Montijo; Jose Boura; Mrs. Josefa Boura; Mrs. Delgado and daughter; Mrs. Josefa Montijo; Miss A. Boura; Miss J. Boura; Miss F. Boura; Mrs. S. Taroua; Mrs. E. Teste; Mrs. Juana Toledo.

Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, from Newbern, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Steamer Fall River, Hinckley, from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., with shingles, etc. to Patterson & Lippincott.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Benefactor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Ital. brig San Pasquale, 60 days from Cette, with wine to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr James Ponder, Nash, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with suger and molasses to E. F. Cabada & Co.

Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day from Little Creek, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Juliet Kenyon, Buckingham, from Chester, Conn., with stone.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Savannah, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruse, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Gilbert Green, Henderson, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Sonora, Morgan, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, 6 days from Darien, Geo., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborough, 2 days from Frederica, with grain and wood to John L. Redner.

Schr Kansas, Cannon, 5 days fm Nanticoke River, with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Eleanor Ann, Donahoe, fm Nanticoke River, with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Onkaki, Townsend, from Choptank River, with railroad ties to John L. Redner.

Schr Raven's Wing, Young, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.

QUICK RUN.—The steamship Yazoo, Catharine, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.'s line, arrived last night from Havana, having made the run from port to port in 4 days and 6 hours, the quickest time on record. The Yazoo made the run from New Orleans to Philadelphia in 6 days 12 hours. She brings a full freight and 25 passengers.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at Boston 9 A. M to-day.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 8.—7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Star of the World, with slab iron, for Wilmington.

George Taber, with iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 8.—The following barges left in tow at noon to-day, eastward:—

Charles McCaffrey, Mary Tracy, Moscow, B. C. Lake, James Frazer, H. Contant, Lettie, M. M. Silver, and N. W. Finch, all with coal for New York.

Camilla and James Hand, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

CITY NOTICES.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

WHAT ARE YOUR SYMPTOMS?—Mrs. Selina Horton, residing at Fort Lee, was, five months ago, a confirmed hypochrondriac. One day she was bewailing her miserable condition to a lady friend in Brooklyn. "What are your symptoms?" said the lady. "Oh, I am sick all over," was the reply; "never free from headache and pains in the back; very weak, and so low-spirited that the least thing makes me cry." "Just my own case a year ago, when I commenced using PLANTATION BITTERS," said Mrs. H. "Well?" inquired her friend. "Well; they cured me of every distressing symptom in two weeks, and you'd better follow my example." The lady did so, and with the same happy result.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—George Gay will sail for Europe (by steamer City of Paris) April 15, and will execute any orders intrusted to him promptly for a small commission, either in England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, or Italy, as his business will call him to all the principal cities in the above-named countries.

Orders may be left at Gay's China Palace, No. 1109 Chesnut street, until Friday, April 14.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc., is a safe, reliable, and harmless remedy.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

MARRIED.

GARTRELL—MULFORD.—On December 20, 1870, by the Rev. William J. Paxson, Mr. WILLIAM GARTRELL to Miss CAROLINE L. MULFORD, both of Philadelphia.

WILLS—McINTIRE.—On the 9th of February, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Eleventh Street M. E. Church, at Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, Mr. EDWIN T. WILLS to Miss MAGGIE M. McINTIRE.

DIED.

ALLMENDINGER.—On the 7th instant, ANN RUDMAN, infant daughter of Harry and Emma H. Allmendinger.

Funeral 10 o'clock Monday morning. Residence No. 1320 Park avenue.

DIXON.—On First-day, the 9th instant, ANN J., relict of the late James Dixon, in the 91st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, C. J. Dixon, S. E. corner of Arch and Eleventh streets, on Fifth-day afternoon, 13th instant, at 3 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 9th instant, SARAH DONALDSON, daughter of the late William T. Donaldson, Senior, of Philadelphia.

Her funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ker, at Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3½ o'clock precisely. Interment at Monument Cemetery, on Wednesday morning. Carriages for her relatives and friends will be at Walnut street wharf at 9·45 A. M. on that day.

GARDNER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH, wife of George Gardner, and daughter of Daniel and Mary Sutton, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Bower street, on Wednesday, 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Roxborough Baptist Cemetery.

KITCHEN.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM GORDON KITCHEN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Wissahickon, near Conrad's lane, Twenty-first ward, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

KLONEGAR.—On the 9th instant, JOHN C. KLONEGAR, in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Philadelphia Typographical Society, and Typographical Union, No. 2, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1027 Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

MOYAMENSING BALL

AND

EASTER FESTIVAL.

The Annual Ball will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 10, 1871.

This approaching Festival will be a brilliant affair, the Committee in charge having spared no expense to make it

THE GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON.

TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS,

Consisting of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

Have been engaged, at a great expense. Colonel James Fisk's, Jr.,

CELEBRATED NINTH REGIMENT BAND

OF NEW YORK,

AND

MARK HASSLER'S EQUALLY CELEBRATED BAND,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE DANCING FLOOR WILL BE SET WITH A

GARDEN SCENE,

WITH FLOWERS, PLANTS, SHRUBBERY, FOUNTAINS OF COLOGNE, AND SINGING BIRDS.

The FOYER will be in charge of experienced Caterers. [4 7

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE DOLLARS.

CITY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT will be held THIS AFTERNOON, 10th, at 4 o'clock, at the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green.

Also on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Ministers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 1t*

LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's alley.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company, held at their office April 5, 1871, the following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—

EDWARD C. BIDDLE,
JAMES MAGEE,
SAMUEL WELSH,
P. PEMBERTON MORRIS,
STEPHEN H. BROOKE,
WILLIAM S. PEROT,
JAMES A. McCREA, M. D.,
GEORGE AUGUSTUS WOOD,
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
HENRY WINSOR,
JACOB P. JONES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Westmoreland Coal Company held this day, EDWARD C. BIDDLE was elected President, and FRANCIS H. JACKSON Secretary and Treasurer.
1t F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that from and after MONDAY, the 10th inst., all travel will be suspended from PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE until further orders. This course is necessary in order to repair the draw, etc. MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 10 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,
4 10 3w Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST,
4 10 10t* Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the UNION TRANSFER CO. will be held at their office, No. 901 CHESNUT Street, third story front room, for the election of officers on April 17 inst., at 12 o'clock M.
1t SAMUEL T. SPANG, Secretary.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC E. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
3 15 wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON

CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

DRY GOODS.

LXXI. SPRING LXXI.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

IV and ARCH Streets,

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10.

GORGEOUS GRENADINE, SUMMER SILKS, Etc.

1 27 mws3mrp

"SPECIAL."

We are prepared to offer one of the best selected Stocks of DRESS GOODS to be found in the city. The assortment embraces all the NEWEST FABRICS and STYLES, from SUPERFINE TO MEDIUM QUALITY.

Pim Bros & Co.'s First Quality Irish Poplins.

French Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins.

Plaids of all Styles and Qualities.

Every variety of Goods for Ladies' and Misses'

Travelling and Walking Suits,

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
3 22 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW OPENINGS

SPRING LINENS AND WHITE GOODS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

MILLIKEN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN-FLAX IRISH LINENS.

These Linens, gotten up specially for our retail trade, are undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. Linen buyers need not look around for Auction Bargains in Shirting Linens. Our Golden-Flax Linens are not only better, but far cheaper than any of the irregular goods picked up in the auction rooms.

CHEAP SHIRT BOSOMS—MILLIKEN'S MAKE IS THE BEST.

To meet all wants we have introduced a line of CHEAP LINEN BOSOMS, far lower than any in the market. We begin our prices for MEN'S SIZE, ALL-LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS, AT 16 CENTS EACH.

NEW WHITE GOODS FOR SPRING.

Demonstration in Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Soft-finish Cambrics, Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Mulls, Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, British Lawns, French Nainsooks, Tarletans, Brilliants, etc.

NEW PIQUES! NEW PIQUES! NEW PIQUES!

Another case of the Fine French Pique, at 50 cents.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The most extensive assortment in the city. Ladies' Handkerchiefs; Gents' Handkerchiefs; extraordinary bargains in Ladies' Fine Handkerchiefs, $1·50 a dozen.

TWO CASES MARSEILLES QUILTS, just landed, marked a bargain.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 an DING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 23 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

IN WEST PHILADELPHIA,

the very desirable and centrally located property, No. 114 S. Fortieth street, S. W. corner of Sansom. Lot 36 feet front, 146 feet 6 inches deep. House and grounds in perfect order. Apply to

THOMAS ALLEN, Real Estate Agent,
4 8 3t* No. 3938 CHESNUT Street, W. P.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 8 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE Properties, S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, S. W. corner Seventh and Parrish streets, No. 545 York avenue, No. 509 Green street, and many others. DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
4 7 6t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, stables, grapery, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
4 5wfm6t* No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Joseph Chew, Esq., deceased, at the corner of North Broad street and Berks avenue, will be rented or sold on favorable terms.

Lot 220 feet on Broad street, extending to Park avenue, is laid out in garden form, and contains a large variety of choice fruit trees in full bearing, evergreens, etc. The dwelling-house is large and convenient, with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. For further particulars apply to
J. CHEW, Executor,
3 24 fmw1m* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE IN CHELTENHAM. Furnished or unfurnished. Within five minutes' walk of City Line Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.
4 7 tf R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GERMANtown, containing 13 rooms, to rent for the summer, within five minutes' walk of Church Lane Station. It is new, and very pleasantly located. Address, with references,
4 8 3t* "E. F., H." Telegraph Office.

MOYAMENSING BALL.

EXTRA NOTICE.

The Managers respectfully announce that on account of the extraordinary demand for Tickets for the ANNUAL BALL, they have finally concluded, at the earnest solicitation of many of their friends, to issue a limited number of AUDIENCE TICKETS at ONE DOLLAR EACH. Entrance on Locust Street.

THIS WILL AFFORD ALL THOSE WHO CANNOT OTHERWISE PROCURE TICKETS, OR WHO DO NOT WISH TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DANCING, AN OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING ONE OF THE GRANDEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSEMBLAGES OF THE SEASON AND LISTENING TO THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC OF COLONEL JAMES FISK'S, JR., RENOWNED NINTH REGIMENT BAND OF NEW YORK, CONSISTING OF FIFTY PERFORMERS, AND HASSLER'S CELEBRATED QUADRILLE BAND, FORMING A GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT.

Tickets can only be had at the Box Office Locust Street on the evening of the Ball.

Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M.

FRANK A. DEVITT,
Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

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"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
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BIBLE CLASS MANUAL.

The Union Bible Companion: Containing the Evidences of the Divine Origin, Preservation, Credibility, and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures; an account of various Manuscripts and English Translations, all the books, and the chief doctrines, of the Bible; and Plans of Christian work, with a copious Analytical Index. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. 316 pp. 12mo. $1.

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3 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

THE DRAMA IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* gives the following highly interesting description of the manner in which the besieged Parisians contrived to gratify their tastes for the drama:—

The most striking indication of the superiority which French actors possess over their British brethren is observable in their indifference to stage paraphernalia. No nation is so scrupulous in correctness of detail as our Gallic neighbors; and yet when circumstances arise which preclude a pursuit of realistic truth, there are really no actors but the Parisians who can take a stand on the excellence of their elocution, and charm the spectator to tears or laughter independent of the trammels of theatrical illusion. This fact has long since been clearly set before us by the members of the Comedie Francaise, who have been until a year ago in the habit of playing short pieces in private *salons* with no adjunct beyond a pair of folding screens; and lately in besieged Paris the excellence of that admirable company has been put still more severely to the test.

After the disasters of Sedan the natural hilarity of the capital met with a sudden check; Paris sank into such a depth of despair as to forget its theatres; Mad'lle Desclee smiled to empty benches, and the bewitching Pierson shrugged her fascinating shoulders in vain. Such a state of things was unprecedented in the annals of the stage. One or two theatres struggled on, endeavoring bravely to weather the storm, until one morning there appeared a Government placard on the walls, which settled the question at once. "La Patrie" was declared to be in such deep mourning that all signs of gayety were an insult to her grief. Every species of popular entertainment was peremptorily ordered to cease forthwith; scenery and properties were to be carefully stowed away out of reach of shot or shell, and the precious lounging-places, crowded to excess but a few short weeks before with throngs of holiday-makers, were to be prepared immediately for the reception of the wounded. The pursuit of pleasure came to an end for the time being, but after a lapse of a month rumors began to be afloat that bills with the well-known names attached were about to be distributed, and that we were no longer to be condemned to wile away the evening hours with dominoes or *ecarte*. The opening of a theatre in the face of the Government proclamation was a dangerous experiment, but the members of the Comedie threw themselves into the breach, and announced a series of Thursday recitations; while the director of the opera brought up the rear with a promise of Sunday selections of popular music. There were many little compromises, however, with the ruffled feelings of sternly patriotic Belleville. Performances were to take place in the day time only; the music at the opera was to be as severely disagreeable as possible—recitations were to be unaccompanied by scenery or orchestra, and were to be as dull as they could be made; add to this an icy-cold house (for fuel was to be employed in a better cause) and no more light than was absolutely necessary (gas having been placed on the retired list, with milk and butter and other luxuries), and it is unnecessary to state that we were not likely to become uproariously and aggressively gay, or to shock the feelings of the Brutuses by a display of unseemly dissipation. But poor Paris hankered after a change of ideas, and longed to drown, if only for a moment, the memory of ever-present sorrow. The theatre once opened was besieged: pale rhapsodies of Corneille or Racine were applauded to the echo; the audience, usually so fastidious and intolerant of trifling defects, sat patiently through endless "stage-waits," and buried its nose in its furs without a murmur; it hailed the bombastic emptiness of the 'Cid' with acclamation, and laughed and wept by turns over the lugubrious strophes of the 'Chatiments.' The theatres chosen for these lenten entertainments was the lively little Bouffes, where whilome Chaumont winked and Schneider sang. What a strange sight it was! A heavy odor of petroleum filled the air; in the lurid light and through the murky atmosphere scarce anything but uniforms could be distinguished—uniforms and ever uniforms, and ladies dressed in black. There was a low hum and buzz of voices as each man discussed with his neighbor the price of bread or the latest reports of Chanzy or Faidherbe. Suddenly there came three taps: Favart entered, dressed in crape, and incontinently began to declaim—'Stella' it was, by Victor Hugo—first monotonous and slow, with soft white hands clasped one upon another, and then warming by degrees with exquisite modulation until at length she flung her arms above her head and proclaimed herself with flashing eyes and dilated nostrils the Angel of Liberty and Goddess of Truth. The effect was startling—one serpentine movement glided into another—the transition was so gradual from an absolute repose of dreamy narrative to a great burst, as she cried "Awake, awake! ye that are sleeping! Arise, sentinels, to your posts! Awake—arise!" that one was completely carried away, and forgot for a moment the windiness of Hugo's lines. Her consummate art as an actress concealed the flimsiness of the author; her energy and strength gave to the verses a backbone which they did not otherwise possess. The bright look of fervor faded from her face as she smilingly bowed and retired: to be followed by Coquelin, who recited quietly a string of stanzas suggestive of military glory, in his ordinary dress of a National Guard. Then came Marie Laurent of 'Jack Sheppard' notoriety, who related to us an endless story, also from Victor Hugo, of a fisherman's misfortunes—a dreary account that dragged its length along, and finally left us as indifferent as at the commencement, in consequence of the overpiling of the agony. Yet the people listened calmly, seemingly indeed with interest, applauded judiciously on the whole, and were evidently quite prepared to have their minds improved. When shall we find in England an actor or an actress capable of doing likewise? Is the audience yet grown up, or in course of growing up, that will allow members of the dramatic profession to stand in plain clothes and deliver long passages of Milton or of Shakespeare, and enjoy, or even tolerate, the process? Are the managers yet in being amongst us who are prepared to run the risk of putting the matter fairly to the test? One hears it declared that a one-act play of serious interest must fail at home because its proportions do not impose upon the crowd; but the fact is, that an Englishman goes to the theatre to laugh, and not to think, and repudiates a performance which is purely an intellectual entertainment. Of course there are a select few who rejoice in readings, but they belong for the most part to the class that really likes the stage without daring to admit it; whereas in Paris it is the crowd—those pits and galleries who laugh over the eccentricities of the Grand-Duchess and General Boom—that sit down contentedly and listen for hours to simple declamation.

After a few trials the opera broke through the rule of "afternoons," boldly resumed the evening hours of representation, and these remained in force until the end. The house was lit entirely with candles, a soft and pleasant light enough, but one which helped but little to chase away the graveyard chill of all those bitter cubic inches. Every instrument seemed to have a frozen echo, and a perfect cloud of steam issued from the mouths of the chorus as they rose and commenced to sing. I do not know when I ever saw so sad a spectacle as that vast house presented, packed to the roof with uniforms and sable dresses, the only bits of color in the mass being the galloons of the officers, their caps and facings; on the stage a crowd of ladies like a rustling band of crows; at either end a group of citizens "coupe-choux" on thigh, the ensigns of war upon their breasts.

The ice being thus fairly broken, the "Francais" took the bull by the horns, and opened its doors with a promise of a regular play. Beaumarchais' comedy of 'Figaro's Marriage' was accordingly given, with Got the inimitable in his original character, supported by Mesdames Brohan, Ponsin, and Dubois. Fancy Cherubino, archest of pages, played by a demure young lady in a black silk gown!—fancy the trial scene of the third act with puzzled bigwigs and grand seigneurs all clad alike in the monotonous black and red of the National Guard uniform—the lively Barber in white gloves with a blue great coat, ill-fitting black trousers, and military boots and spurs! It was as though the garrison of a country town had joined the widows in a general "spree," and had undertaken to combine a funeral with private theatricals. The incongruity was great for a few moments after the rising of the curtain; but a short space of time sufficed to cause the spectator to forget such details in admiration of the marvellous power of concentration which these artists possess. Afternoon performances took place thenceforth with tolerable regularity every Thursday and Sunday. Moliere and Marivaux prepared the way for Scribe—'Tartuffe' and the 'Misanthrope' gave way to 'Ladies' Battle;' but this was too much for the outraged feelings of the Brutuses, and 'Andromanche' was hastily substituted. By degrees, even they became more tolerant, and allowed stage-dresses to be donned once more. The bombardment commenced in course of time—homes were shelled and children slaughtered in the streets; still the curtain rose to crowded houses, and people calmly read their papers during the *entr'actes* to the sullen booming of distant guns. On the day of the final struggle of dying Paris, when her sons went out and fought for the first and only time—while mothers and wives and sisters were crowding anxiously about the gates, waiting with sickening heart and pallid lips for news of their dear ones who had gone out that morning never to return, the "Francais" played 'Le Medicin malgre Lui.' Got outshone himself; never was he more brilliant: the public was entranced, and recalled him again and again. The dreary cannon roared far away—too far away to be exciting, and yet close by—but two miles off, under the walls of the great city: presently there was a stir and whispering — a commotion in the corridor, as a *brancard* was carried by, bearing a shapeless mass covered with a bloody cloak: it was all that remained of poor Seveste, a promising young actor attached to the theatre. He had played his part in a great tragedy, and had gone forth that day to offer himself up for his country's weal: the sacrifice had been accepted: he was carried into the Foyer des Artistes with a mortal wound, and disappeared in the shadow of Talma's statue, behind the towering marble of the great Rachel. "Poor Seveste! so young—so full of promise! Ah, well, it's very sad!"—and the buzzing ceased, and every man settled himself in his seat and rubbed his glasses with his handkerchief, as the prompter gave three raps and the curtain rose for the last act.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

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Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

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GREGG'S BRICK MACHINE,

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,229 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,204,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,320,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

J. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,

$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00

CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660 388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

HAR. P. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,184
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,900
United States Government Loans	225,933
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,488
Cash in Bank	$81,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	23,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, April 18, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, April ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 15, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 15.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, April 12, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 16.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY.

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY.

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*, *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.—SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 122 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

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SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 6 North River.

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R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
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WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $38; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,

Plain and Galvanized

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes

For Gas, Steam and Water.

FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MA

EDDY'S SEARCH;

OR,

A Brave Boy's Battle.

DR. BULLET'S "PRIVATE RETREAT."

It was early in June, 1851. In one of the small, neatly-furnished rooms of good Mrs. Brierly's boarding-house, at Poughkeepsie, was seated our hero, Eddy Burns.

He was a fair and handsome lad, fifteen years of age, with bright blue eyes, a noble forehead, fair hair, and resolute mouth. He was a brave boy, first in his class at school, and distinguished for his generosity and kindness of heart.

His home was at Riverton, some miles further up the river, but he was a student at Poughkeepsie, and it was now several weeks since he had seen his home and his mother.

His geography lay unheeded on his knees as he wove his boyish plans—how he would achieve wealth and fame and make his mother proud of him.

He was only aroused from his reverie by the entrance of Mrs. Brierly. She held up two letters.

"From home, I guess, Eddy," she said.

Eddy's face glowed as he sprang up, receiving the letters.

"It's about time I had a letter from mother," he exclaimed. "One *is* from her. Who can have written the other? I'll read mother's first, any how."

"I'll just stay to hear if Mrs. Burns is well," remarked Mrs. Brierly. "How is she?"

The boy tore open the smaller of the two envelopes, and hurriedly perused his mother's letter.

And as he read the glow faded from his face, the smile from his lips. He read the letter to its close, and looked up at Mrs. Brierly with an expression of unutterable grief.

"What is it, Eddy?" she questioned anxiously.

The lad replied only by a moan.

"Dead?" cried Mrs. Brierly.

Eddy shook his head.

"Not dead," he sobbed, "but it's almost the same. You can read the letter, Mrs. Brierly. Oh, my mother! my mother!"

He sobbed aloud.

Mrs. Brierly caught up the letter from the floor to which it had fallen.

It ran as follows:—

"RIVERTON ON HUDSON, June 10, 1851.

"MY DARLING SON:—You must have wondered that I have not permitted your usual weekly visits home for the past month, and that I have written to you less frequently than usual. I am about to write you an explanation.

"Three years ago your father and I were the happiest couple in Riverton. We lived in our own house, a pretty little villa overlooking the river, and your father owned his factory, which was near. The failure of an extensive firm with which my poor husband was connected hurled us down to poverty.

"About the time of my husband's failure, the California gold excitement became a fever in our vicinity. A successful miner returned to Riverton from the land of gold, and for days a portion of his wealth was displayed in our banker's window in the shape of a huge gold brick. Your father, smarting under his reverses, conceived the idea of going to California, and two years ago he went.

"Hart Burgoyne furnished him money for his venture. It was to the care of Hart Burgoyne my husband and your father commended us in the hour of his departure. It was Hart Burgoyne who attended him to New York, who paid his passage, and whose friendly face he last saw before setting out upon that ill-fated voyage.

"You know, Eddy, that your father died of fever in California, within a week of his landing at San Francisco.

"Hart Burgoyne was my lover, that I rejected for your father, but he was your father's truest friend, and has never borne me malice because I preferred another to him. He has lately renewed his suit to me, and urges me to become his wife. He has offered to make you his heir.

"You know how poor I am, Eddy. I have not the strength to work as I used. I am anxious that you should obtain an education. In short, Eddy, I have consented to marry Mr. Burgoyne. It is for your sake, my boy. Do not believe that any one can come between us—you and me. I respect Mr. Burgoyne—I honor and esteem him, but I have told him that I have no love to give him. My heart is with you, dear Eddy, and with my lost Richard. That first love was the great love of my life.

"We are to be married this morning—within an hour. I would have sent for you, but Mr. Burgoyne thought I had better not. We are to be married quietly in my little cottage parlor, and we will then walk up together to the villa to which your father took me as *his* bride.

"Come home to us on Saturday. Come with a light heart and a smiling face. Always your loving mother, though now for the last time I write my name JULIA BURNS."

Mrs. Brierly read this letter through. At its conclusion, she exclaimed:—

"I don't see anything to fret at, Eddy. One would think your mother was dead. What is the matter? Don't you like Mr. Burgoyne?"

"No—no!" cried Eddy, with a shudder, "and he don't like me."

"What's done can't be undone," continued Mrs. Brierly. "I'd make the best of the matter."

"I will make the best of it, Mrs. Brierly," returned Eddy. "Poor mother! She married Mr. Burgoyne for my sake, and she shall never know that her marriage has cost me a pang."

Eddy took up the second letter, opened and read it aloud, while upon his countenance slowly gathered an expression of horror.

The second letter was from Hart Burgoyne:—

"RIVERTON, June 12, 1851.

"MASTER EDWARD BURNS:—As you will understand, by the letter written by your mother the other day, Mrs. Julia Burns is now my wife. We were married on the morning of the 10th.

"During the evening of the day on which we were married, I was called from home for an hour on business. On my return, I was met by my bride, who was in a state of frightful excitement. That excitement increased at sight of me, and a terrible scene ensued, in which the poor creature made an attack upon my life.

"I summoned Dr. Bullet, and he, with other physicians, pronounced her dangerously insane. No one was with her in my absence. The cause of the attack is supposed to be excitement, brought on by finding herself in the same rooms where she had spent the first years of her first marriage. By medical advice, I caused poor Julia to be removed to Dr. Bullet's private retreat for the insane, where she now is, under the Doctor's wise and skilful treatment. Her recovery is more than doubtful.

"I advise you to remain at Poughkeepsie until your school vacation, when you will come to my house, which is to be your future home. You have my sympathy in this affliction. Truly yours,

"HART BURGOYNE."

The letter fell from Eddy's nerveless hands. There were no tears now, but instead a look of stern resolve. Mrs. Brierly was startled as she encountered his burning glance.

"Insane on her bridal day!" exclaimed the good woman. "What an awful blow for you, my poor boy!"

"Insane!" cried Eddy. "I don't believe it!"

"Not believe it! Why, here it is in black and white!"

A spasm of pain passed over Eddy's features, but he uttered no moan and shed no tear.

"There is a mystery here I can't understand," he said. "All I know is that my mother is in trouble, and I am going to her. I must see her! I shall have just time to catch the three o'clock boat!"

He set about his preparations for departure at once, bade Mrs. Brierly good-by, and hurried to the steamboat landing, arriving just in time to catch the up-river boat.

About an hour later he disembarked at Riverton, and swiftly took his way up the steep street to the bluff upon which the Burgoyne villa was situated.

The house stood back from the street. Eddy opened the small iron gate and passed into the shaded recesses of the lawn, hurrying to the house. He ascended the steps, when he discerned a man seated upon the verandah.

Eddy recognized Hart Burgoyne, and made his way to him without causing himself to be announced.

Mr. Burgoyne was smoking a cigar, but at Eddy's approach, started and arose, his face changing color.

"You here?" he ejaculated.

"Yes, I am here," responded Eddy coolly.

The man and the boy faced each other in a mute antagonism.

Hart Burgoyne was a tall, well-proportioned, portly man, forty years of age, with a florid complexion, and a prominent Roman nose, who bore the reputation of an honest, upright gentleman of great wealth.

"I told you to remain at Poughkeepsie till your school term closed," began Mr. Burgoyne irritably.

"I know you did, sir," returned Eddy respectfully. "But my mother is in trouble."

"Sit down, boy. I can see that the news has been a shock to you," said Mr. Burgoyne, in a more affable tone. "You cannot imagine how I have suffered!"

Eddy's heart softened towards him.

"Is mother really so bad off, sir, as you stated in your letter?" he asked, in a faltering voice.

"Bad off, my poor Eddy! She is raving mad."

Eddy shivered.

"Don't you know what made her crazy?" he asked.

"No; I wish I did. We were married in the morning, and she came home with me. We talked together, spending the day very pleasantly on the verandah. In the evening I was called out on business. Julia went into the library. The housekeeper says that no one called during my absence, and that Julia saw no one. Yet when I came in, an hour later, my wife flew at me like a wild-cat. She tried to kill me. The truth is, she did not know me—"

"Not know you, sir?"

"No. And she flew at Dr. Bullet also."

"Then there was no positive cause for this sudden attack, sir?"

"None, unless the sight of the house to which she came as a bride sixteen years ago. Everything is as Burns arranged it. The sight of her old home where she had been so happy was, no doubt, too much for her sensitive soul."

"Mother is at the private mad-house?" asked Eddy, after a pause.

"Yes, I had to send her there."

"I suppose I can see her?" asked Eddy.

"You must ask Dr. Bullet, my boy. He can judge best of the effect your presence would have on his patient."

"Then I will walk out to the asylum," declared Eddy. "I can neither eat nor sleep till I have seen my mother!"

"Well, come back after you have seen her," said Mr. Burgoyne. "But be sure to be back by six, our supper time."

Eddy took his leave.

"There is some mystery in all this," he whispered. "Some dreadful mystery. And I must know what it is! Now for Doctor Bullet's!"

About a mile from the village of Riverton, upon a lonely country road, stood Dr. Bullet's private asylum for the insane.

The grounds were separated from the road by a high stone wall. The house—square, three stories in height, built of red brick, and lighted within by narrow, grated windows—was some distance from the road, in the midst of a small pine grove, which screened the asylum from the glance of casual passers-by.

The double iron gates were open upon this bright June afternoon, and Eddy passed unchallenged into the grounds, and, with a sinking heart, he ascended the steps of the high porch and rang the door-bell loudly.

Presently the bolts securing the door upon the inner side were withdrawn, and a coarse-looking fellow, one of the keepers of the institution evidently, presented himself.

"Well, what's wanted?" demanded this person roughly.

"I wish to see Dr. Bullet," replied Eddy.

"To see Dr. Bullet, eh? The Doctor's busy. He's got no time to waste on boys."

The keeper made a movement to shut the door in Eddy's face. As quick as a flash the boy slipped across the threshold and into the hall.

"Tell Dr. Bullet I desire to see him," he said coolly. "I shall stay here until I do see him. You can give him my name—Edward Burns."

"Burns!" repeated the discomfited keeper. "Burns, eh? Well, I'll tell the Doctor. Seeing you're inside, you can step into the reception room."

He closed, bolted and barred the outer door, and sullenly ushered Eddy into a small, dreary waiting-room at one side of the hall. He then hurried away in quest of the Doctor.

Nearly half an hour elapsed before any one appeared. Now and then a muffled shriek or long-drawn moan reached his ears.

Unable to bear longer the suspense of waiting, he touched a bell-pull and rang a loud peal, the jangle of which reached even his ears.

The noise had scarcely died away when a pompous, portly personage entered the waiting-room.

Eddy recognized him at first glance as Dr. Bullet.

He was a hard-faced man, past middle age, with keen eyes, a low forehead, a cleanly shaven face, rendered peculiarly unpleasant by a sanctimonious expression which contrasted strangely with his sinister features. The doctor had formerly kept a private insane asylum in New Jersey, but he had fallen into an ill-repute, and it having been proved against him that sane people had been incarcerated in his gloomy cells, he had been obliged to abandon that field of operations, and had re-established his asylum at Riverton on the Hudson. He had now been at Riverton some years, and was regarded in the village as an upright and honorable man, having, it seemed, left his former reputation behind him when he changed his residence.

"Ah, Eddy Burns!" exclaimed the Doctor, in his mild, bland voice, extending his hand. "How do you do, Eddy? How you grow! Glad to see you, my fine fellow."

But Eddy did not seem to see the outstretched hand. He certainly did not offer to take it. There was a frown on his brows, and his lips were set together in an expression which would have rendered the smiling Doctor uneasy had he seen it upon an older face.

"I have heard from Mr. Burgoyne that my mother is here," the boy said calmly. "I have come to see her, Dr. Bullet."

The expression on the Doctor's face changed to one of uneasiness, which, swiftly as it passed, was not unnoticed by Eddy.

"Yes, ah, yes," said the Doctor, smoothly. "You have come to see your mother? Very laudable—very. I am sorry, though, Master Burns, that I must refuse your request. Mrs. Burgoyne is in a critical state. The least excitement, such as the sight of you might occasion her, might prove fatal."

"Would she know me?" asked Eddy.

"I think not. She is a raving maniac—knows no one—has attempted to commit suicide. But the sight of you might strike a chord of memory, and I should not dare to risk it. Ah, this is a terrible affliction to Mrs. Burgoyne's friends, my lad."

"You think, then, Doctor," he asked, "that it would excite my mother if she were to see me?"

"Think? I know it. She might tear you to pieces!"

"I cannot think so, Doctor," declared Eddy. "Even in her madness, she would not harm me."

"My judgment must decide the matter, Master Burns," said the Doctor stiffly.

"I beg your pardon, Doctor," said Eddy, humbly enough; "but I beg you to let me look in upon her through the grating at her door. I won't speak a word. Only let me see her once more!"

"It is impossible, Master Burns—"

"Oh, don't say that!" cried Eddy. "I am all she has in the wide world, Doctor—"

"She has her husband!"

Eddy made a gesture of despair.

"She don't love him as she loves me," he said. "You don't know how she loves me, sir. She has worked hard to keep me at school since father died—she married Mr. Burgoyne because she thought he would be a father to me. My heart is breaking to see her!"

"I regret, Master Burns—"

"You refuse, then?" cried the boy. "I tell you I *must* see her! My father left her in my care. I am her protector—"

"Mr. Burgoyne," said the Doctor, "is her guardian now, and the only one I can recognize. Go home to your step-father. Your mother is in good hands, and you can do no good in hanging about and acting in this highly improper style."

Eddy felt insulted, but he could not abandon his project without a last endeavor to effect it.

"I am only a boy, Dr. Bullet," he said, "but I know there must be some one in the land more powerful than you, who can permit me to see my mother. I will see a lawyer—"

"That is big talk for a boy of your size!" sneered the Doctor. "Your mother was committed to my asylum in accordance with the law made and provided for such cases. Any lawyer will tell you that no one can give you a permit to see a mad woman, when her physician declares she must be secluded!"

Eddy felt the hopelessness of his case. He had no powerful friends—no money. And he felt sure that Mr. Burgoyne and Dr. Bullet were his enemies, and that some terrible mystery was connected with his mother.

"I am only a boy, Doctor," said Eddy at last, sorrowfully, but with a brave look shining in his eyes, "but I have a man's courage. You may hear from me again."

He bowed gravely and went out.

With a heavy heart, he moved down the gravelled walk to the gate.

He was determined not to abandon his mother, let her madness be as dangerous as it might; but how could he compass his object?

He had nearly reached the iron gates, and was moving with a loitering step, when he looked back at the grim asylum. No one was looking out at him.

Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, Eddy slipped into a by-path, and sought the shelter of some shrubbery near the wall. Here he flung himself upon the ground, to wait patiently the coming of darkness.

It was now about six o'clock of the long summer afternoon.

How the twilight lingered! Eddy, peering out, saw one of the keepers lock the great iron gates at an early hour, but the old town clock at Riverton had struck the hour of ten before the lights and the noises died out of the asylum.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when Eddy, cramped and tired, crept out from his concealment.

He moved slowly around the building again and again, scanning the upper windows. No light gleamed from them, no sound of life, save now and then a moan, came from within those dreary cells.

"Can it be she is not up there?" thought the boy, a cold sweat starting to his brow. "Can they have put her into a dungeon?"

Around and around the building he slowly circled, a wild prayer in his heart that if his mother were in one of the upper rooms, some providential impulse might lead her to look out.

His prayer was answered. He who answers prayer directed his restless steps to her grated window. A slender figure suddenly appeared, a pair of hands were clasped upon the window ledge, and a pale face, half hidden by a mass of floating hair, was pressed against the iron bars, looking upward at the glowing star-lit sky.

Eddy's heart gave one throb, and through his pale lips quivered the words:—

"My mother!"

The vision lingered but a moment at the open window, then withdrawing itself. At its disappearance Eddy sprang up.

"She did not look dangerously mad," he whispered. "I must see her—speak to her."

He dared not call to her, and bring discovery upon him. He must work quietly.

Marking the window at which the vision had appeared, he saw that one of the heavy branches of a tall pine-tree swept close against its bars.

He crept to the tree, climbing its trunk like a squirrel, and gaining the shelter of its densest branches. He was soon upon a level with the second story of the asylum.

A moment more, and he was clinging to the lowest bar of the window.

What a sight it was that met his gaze within!

A small, whitewashed cell, that might have belonged to a prison. An open grating in the door, and the sound of footfalls in the corridor, told Eddy that supervision was exercised over the inmates by night as well as by day.

In the narrow cell a woman was kneeling at her prayers. The soft starlight drifted in upon her. She looked sad, but the fair, noble face had in it no token of an unthroned intellect.

"Perhaps she has quiet spells," thought Eddy, scarcely venturing to breathe. "Mr. Burgoyne and the doctor said she was a 'raving maniac.' How am I to attract her attention without alarming the sentinel in the hall?"

He moved upon the branch. The rustling aroused the kneeling woman, and she raised her head. The next moment her head drooped again, lower than before.

Eddy, grasping the bar with one hand, softly tapped on the window ledge.

In an instant the head was uplifted, with the eagerness of a startled deer.

Eddy gently raised his head within view.

"Mother!" he called softly—so softly that his voice might have been taken for the murmur of the wind. "Mother! Hush! It is I—Eddy!"

The whispered words of Eddy penetrated to the hearing of the inmate of the lonely prison cell. She started to her feet, and looked wildly around.

"I must be going mad indeed!" she murmured, pressing her hands above her heart, as if to still its throbbings.

Again the boy's fingers tapped softly upon the lowest grating, and again Eddy's voice called softly:—

"Mother! It is really I—your own Eddy! Come to the window!"

A low cry broke from the lips of Mrs. Burns. Then she pressed her face close against the rough iron bars.

The boy shrank back among the branches.

"Eddy! Oh, Eddy! Are you here?"

"I am here, mother!" he said. "Don't cry out, or some one will hear us."

He crept nearer to her, and pressed his face against the bars, his cheek touching hers.

She caught at Eddy's hand; she kissed his quivering lips again and again.

"O my brave boy!" she whispered. "I never expected to see you again."

"Dear mother!" said Eddy. "You might have known I would come to you if they had taken you to Madagascar!" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated April 22, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 2:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M. & 5:05 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 3:25 P. M., and 6:40 P. M. Sundays 6:40 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

April 3, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8:00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3:15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:20 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10 and 8:10 a. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:20, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:20 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:58, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:08, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelands at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Orelands at 6:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:15 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes eff

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER!

A New York Broker Robbed and Murdered, Chloroformed, and Beaten with Blackjacks.

On the 20th of March last there arrived in Philadelphia Mr. John M. Siegfried, a money and exchange broker of New York, whose residence was at Easton, Pa. He, in company with a relative, stopped at the Alleghany House, in Market street. On Thursday, the 23d, he left the hotel in search of a friend, promising to return at 6 o'clock in the evening. He did not return, however, and his whereabouts were not ascertained until 12 o'clock that night, when it was found that he had been taken into the Continental Hotel by a number of rough-looking men. He was fearfully cut and beaten and was scarcely able to speak, but it was gathered from what he could utter that the men who brought him to the hotel had beaten him with blackjacks.

He was unable to tell where he had been stopping, and all that is known of him is that he was seen at Eighth and Chesnut streets the day following (Friday), in company with a rough-looking man. It is supposed that this man took Mr. Siegfried to the North Pennsylvania depot, and sent him to his home in Easton. Mr. Siegfried managed to reach his home, but he had no sooner crossed the threshold than he fell to the floor exhausted, and immediately became unconscious. Upon examination by two physicians it was ascertained that he had been terribly injured. Nearly all his ribs on the left side were fractured; the flesh in several places bore the marks of boot-heels, as though he had been jumped upon after having been knocked down. His chest, side, and abdomen presented extensive ecchymosis. His left jawbone was broken and the bone immediately under the left eye forming the lower part of the socket, was also fractured.

His injuries were so severe that his recovery was considered very doubtful. The attending physicians thought that had there been proper attention promptly paid to him he would have recovered. Everything was done at his home that skill could devise, and every effort was made to ascertain how, when, and where he had received such rough treatment. He appeared to sink very gradually, but at times made incoherent exclamations, such as "they tried to chloroform me, but they couldn't;" then he would say something about the walls being "besmeared with blood," then referred to "blackjacks." "how they beat him," but all he said was very much confused. He lingered until the first of the present month, and then expired.

On the 6th instant a jury held an inquest in the case, and returned the following verdict:—

"That John M. Siegfried came to his death, at Easton, Pa., on the 1st day of April, 1871, from injuries inflicted upon his person by some person or persons to this inquest unknown, in the city of Philadelphia, on or about the night of the 23d of March, 1871."

The deceased was an estimable gentleman, well known both in New York and Easton.

THE "MOYA'S" GRAND EASTER BALL.—To-night the grand ball and Easter festival of the Moyamensing Hose Company comes off at the Academy of Music, and we have the promise, which from past experience we know will be fulfilled, that it will be the most magnificent *fete* given this year in the City of Brotherly Love. The managers have spared no labor to make it lead, in point of excellence, the festival of last year, and have expended a fortune in securing new and novel attractions. A marked improvement will be made in the arrangement of the dancing floor, "which," as the card explains, "will be extended, and the rear converted into a palatial garden scene, where feathered songsters will warble their sweetest notes with inward cheering flow," and where green sward will refresh the eye, and pearling streams flow from silver fountains. The music will be of the choicest description. The grand banquet will be sumptuous, and altogether the festival will be of unrivalled magnificence.

The programmes are elegantly gotten up by McLaughlin & Brothers. They are in the shape of a tiny book, with satin covers, impressions in gold leaf, and delicate tinted pages, bearing the names of the various committees and the programme of the ball.

A LAST AND FOND FAREWELL.—The "Moya" having stepped out of the exciting scenes of the Volunteer Fire Department—now happily no more—make their *entree* into the literary world, of which they they promise to be an ornament, by the passage of sundry interesting resolutions, to this effect:—That while this organization has been known and fully recognized as among the most active and efficient members of the old Volunteer Fire Department, * * * we bow with submission to the law; that our thanks are eminently due to the press of the city for the uniform kindness extended to us in the past, in their indorsement of our efforts at fires, and sympathy with us in the many losses encountered in the discharge of our duties. * * * That in ceasing to be an active part of the Fire Department this organization does not cease, but will continue and is hereby pledged not only to assist in the hour of peril those around us, but to take part in aiding the public if at any time occasion should arrive for their services.

MILITARY PARADE.—This afternoon the National Guards, Colonel Maxwell, will make a dress parade, forming at 2 o'clock at Broad and Lombard streets. This is the route agreed upon:—Down Lombard street to Eleventh, thence to Locust, thence to Broad, thence to Chesnut, thence to Fourth, thence to Christian, thence to Second, thence to Washington, thence to Third, thence to Tasker, thence to Fourth, thence to Shomburger Hall, where the command, by invitation, will partake of a collation; thence to Tasker, thence to Fifth, thence to Christian, thence to Eleventh, thence to Washington, thence to Twelfth, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Broad and Lombard, where the regiment will be dismissed.

WEIGHTMAN, THE "BOODLE KING," IN DURANCE VILE AT LAST.—Andrew J. Weightman, who was tried in the United States District Court, Judge Cadwalader on the bench, on the charge of causing to be made a counterfeit United States five-dollar note, but was acquitted through some flaw in the indictment, has been convicted in New York for the larceny of $435 from one David C. Hill, of Florida, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. The trick that Weightman played on the innocent Hill was that so well understood in flash circles as the "boodle game," and the same that was imposed upon George Mountjoy. Weightman was a heavy operator in counterfeit notes in this city, and three of his accomplices, Frank Mackey, L. J. Sherman, and William B. Grover, are now in the Eastern Penitentiary. Thus the villainous quartette is cooped. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard.

GONE ON HER MISSION OF MERCY.—Yesterday morning, at half-past 9 o'clock, the Relief, United States storeship, loaded with food and raiment for the sufferers by the recent Franco-German war, was towed down to the bay by the Government tug Pinto, and there spread her sails and swept gracefully out to the ocean on her errand of mercy. She goes direct to Havre, where agents, appointed by telegraph, will meet her and distribute the donations. She is loaded with 2300 barrels of flour, 30 barrels of crackers, 7 bags of beans, 17 cases of clothing, 4 bags of oats, and 50 cases of shoulders.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—Officer Smith, of the Schuylkill Harbor police, at half-past ten o'clock last evening, found the door of the counting-house of A. H. McIlvaine, at Thirtieth and Market streets, open. On entering the place the safe key was found sticking in the safe, which at the time contained a considerable amount of money. The officer locked the safe and office and returned the key to the owner.

A FREE FIGHT.—Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets yesterday afternoon was the scene of a violent fist-fight, participated in by a large number of drunken men and boys. One William McDabe, who was the ringleader in the affair, was taken in custody, and has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Jones.

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Semi-centennial Celebration of a Sunday-School.

This morning the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday-school of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Race street, above Fifth, was commenced. This church was founded in 1806, and has become the mother of quite a number of Lutheran congregations in our city. What is remarkable in its interesting history is the fact that since its establishment it has had but two pastors, the first the Rev. P. F. Mayer, and the second, and still officiating, Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D. The Sunday-school, which at present has a membership of about 450, was organized in 1821, by Adam Keller; and we have in its history an indication of the harmony that has always prevailed, similar to that which existed in the church. It has had but two superintendents, James Keller, and Wm. M. Heyl, who died a few months ago.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the school, the church edifice was appropriately decorated. The altar was blooming with fragrant blossoms. Over it blazed a star. The galleries were festooned with evergreens and the pillars were all encircled with them. In the Sunday-school room proper there was a profuse display of flowers, and in another apartment were ranged tables laden with retreshments.

The services, commencing at 11 and ending at 12, were of a devotional character. From 12 until 2 the congregation sat down to dinner. From 2 until 5 there will be a social reunion of teachers and scholars, and to-night the celebration will close with a grand jubilee by the children. Many prominent divines will address them, and there will be choice music. The exercises will be of great interest to all who may attend.

THE NECKERS.

Another Outrage in the First Ward—Burglary, Attempted Rape, and Highway Robbery—Capture of the Rascals.

At No. 930 Cantrell street, in the lower section of the First ward, is the residence of a Mr. Feeby. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, three young men entered the house, and proceeded directly to the room occupied by Mr. Feeby and his wife. The former was seized by two of the men, while a third attempted to commit an outrage on Mrs. Feeby. The cries of the assaulted parties brought to their assistance Mr. Jamison, who lives directly opposite. He was immediately set upon and driven into the street, and, although he fired four shots from a revolver at the party, he failed to hit either of them. On reaching the street he was knocked down and badly beaten, and his revolver and a $10 greenback stolen from him.

At this moment, Officers Miller, Hayden, and Feeney, of the Seventeenth district, arrived on the spot, and the assailants fled. They were pursued, and one of them, who gave the name of McCullough, was arrested.

Mr. Jameson's father-in-law, an old man, was also badly hurt by being struck on the head with a brick. Subsequently, Sergeant Duffy succeeded in arresting the other two young men, who gave the names of Thomas Murphy and Thomas Keys. McCullough, it is said, was discharged from prison about four or five days ago. The accused had a hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Bonsall, who committed the whole party to Moyamensing.

RUFFIANISM AT NINETEENTH AND LOMBARD.—A crowd of eight men were drunk at Nineteenth and Lombard streets last night, insulting and abusing people who passed that point. Officer Stroup, of the Fifth district, sought to stop their blackguardism, when he was set upon by the entire gang and badly beaten. One of the rioters, named Charles Addison, went into a tavern, procured a hatchet, and wanted to chop the officer on the head with it. Addison was arrested, and later in the night Lieutenant Flaherty, with a squad of men, hunted up six others of the ruffians. They gave the names of James Gallen, John McBride, John Brestley, John O'Neill, E. F. Benner, Joseph Anderson, and Andrew Dublin. Alderman Morrow held each of the latter in $400 bail, but the bail required of Addison was $1000.

A POLICEMAN SHOT AT.—Frederick Diehl keeps a tavern at Front and Coates streets, and Saturday night his place was filled by a crowd of drunken men, who were not long in coming to blows. Officer Mulligan entered the place to stop the row, when Diehl drew a pistol, fired at, but missed the policeman. He was arrested and has been placed under $1000 bail to answer. John Sean, who is also charged with attacking the officer, was also put under $500 bail.

BARKEEPER STABBED.—A crowd of drunken men last night entered the lager beer saloon of James Crowley, No. 2134 Market street, and called for liquor, which was refused. They then attacked the barkeeper, and beat him. During the scuffle one of the men (name unknown) stabbed Mr. Crowley in the breast. Subsequently one of the fighters was arrested, and has been put under bail for assault and battery.

CIGAR STORE ENTERED.—The retail cigar store of Samuel W. Ayers, No. 123 S. Third street, was entered, probably by boys, either on Saturday or last night, and robbed of a quantity of cigars. The thieves also secured a small quantity of old silver and some currency from the cash-drawer. They secured entrance by climbing in a broken pane in the transom over the door.

DRUNK AND MALICIOUS.—William Bitters and William Nead were full of whisky and mischief on Saturday night at Second and Buttonwood streets. They broke open the candy-stand at the corner, and threw the peanuts, sour-balls, etc., into the street. Alderman Toland held each in $500 bail to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

DARING LARCENY.—A negro, calling himself Robert Washington, alias Robert Poinsette, snatched a reticule containing $15 in cash from the hands of a lady at Eleventh and Spruce streets, on Saturday night. The negro was chased and was finally captured by Lieutenant Flaherty. Alderman Morrow sent the accused to prison.

STRUCK A COLORED WOMAN.—A respectable and inoffensive colored woman was returning home from church at Fifth and Coates street last night, when two drunken men struck her in the face without the slightest provocation. Lieutenant Brurein saw the act and arrested the men. Alderman Toland held each in $300 bail. Their names are James O'Donnell and Richard Duffy.

CROWD OF FIGHTING BOYS DISPERSED.—Lieutenant Jacoby, assisted by Officers McGuigan and Engard, of the Schuylkill Harbor police, yesterday afternoon made a rally on and dispersed a crowd of one hundred and fifty boys, who were engaged in a free fight at Twenty-seventh and South streets.

STOLE A SHAWL.—Catharine Cullen, a cook in the restaurant at Sixth and Chesnut streets, was this morning arrested by Lieutenant Thomas, on the charge of the larceny of a shawl. She will be at the Central Station hearings this afternoon.

BADLY BEATEN.—A man named Brown, at Fifth and Green streets, last night, was beaten in a shameful manner by James McCarty and Hieronymus Sauermann. The assailants were arrested, and Alderman Toland has required a security from each amounting to $1000.

PRIZE-FIGHT.—It is reported up town that a large crowd of men took a steam-tug early this morning and repaired to Petty's Island to view a prize-fight between two men who work in one of the rolling-mills situated along the wharves.

DISPERSED.—Sergeant Shuler, of the Twelfth district, with a squad of men, yesterday dispersed a crowd of men on Ridge avenue, who were about to commence a free fight.

PETTY THEFT.—Alderman Dallas has sent to prison one Thomas McGlinn, who stole a pair of shoes from a tavern on Broad street, below Carpenter.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS of St. Philip's Church, Vine street, near Eighth, under the pastoral care of Rev. Percy Brown, hold their anniversary festival this afternoon.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

The Annual Election for Vestrymen To-day—The Deciding Point of the Difficulty—A Majority in Favor of the Vestry A Close Vote.

The ecclesiastical controversy which has for some time disturbed the quiet of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Parish of this city reached a culminating point to-day in the Easter election of the church vestry—Easter Monday being the regular time for church elections in all churches of the denomination—which election the partisans on both sides have been looking forward to for some time as the means of settlement of the difficulties either in favor of one side or the other. As the case now stands, the re-election of the old vestry, who have so openly opposed themselves to the views of the present rector of the parish, Dr. Batterson, would be the formal approval of the course of the vestry by the congregation, or at least by their voting representatives. On the other hand, the election of a new vestry would warrant the supposition that the church disapproves of the action of the officers and wishes the rector upheld in his plans.

In the former event, the next step would be the formal accusal of rector to the Bishop of the diocese by the re-elected vestry, this being a continuation of their former course, which they would have followed out before had they not delayed so doing until an election should be held, from the result of which they would know how far they were upheld by the congregation. The Bishop would then take the matter in charge, formally impeach the rector, convene an ecclesiastical court, and allow the church in this vicinity to be exposed to all the excitements, schisms, and the accompanying scandals of an ecclesiastical trial, the details of which would be eagerly devoured by all lovers of novelty, and hailed as glorious news by those who are already desiring an open rupture in the now united Church. This course, it is understood, will be rigidly followed, even as the former course of the vestry has been, although according to all laws, usages, and customs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the vestry have nothing whatever to do with the service of the Church, or the manner in which it is conducted, any more than by an expression of approval or disapproval. All such things are in the province of the clergy alone, the rector being responsible only to his superiors, with whom all accusations should originate when it is seen that the teachings or practices of the rector are either radically wrong or calculated to injure the interests of the church or congregation. According to law and custom the authority of the vestry includes only the temporal affairs of a congregation, and anything that goes beyond that exceeds their authority.

At the present time the actual number of active voters in the parish is forty-four. These are all persons who were connected with the parish before the present rector took charge, and most of them are in favor of the old vestry. The rector has a large majority of friends in the congregation, but these have not yet a vote. The voters are required to hold a pew or sitting for two years before their vote can be legal. Dr. Batterson will by the first part of next month have had charge of the parish for two years, and of those who came to the church with him, some are short of the required time but about three weeks. Among those gathered by him into the congregation since then there are some who want about six months of the required time, while others have held pews for only a year. The votes of all these, therefore, cannot be counted, and no attempt will be made to have them even presented.

There are, however, among the legal voters a number of women votes which are in favor of the rector and his party, which votes have always been received heretofore, but which the party are now endeavoring to keep out as illegal. The votes of the rector and his assistant, who are both renters of pews, are to be presented, and to them no objection can be made. To balance this the vestry are endeavoring to bring in voters who were formerly attendants of the parish and who still hold pews, but who are now regular attendants and members of other churches and are not at all interested in the questions at issue. These have not been accustomed to vote since their removal from the parish. These votes will very properly be challenged by the rector's side, and every effort made to have them counted out.

But it is thought that perhaps a better spirit will take possession of the combatants when the time for action shall come, and that a compromise will be made, by which all votes will be allowed, the rector's party withdrawing all opposition to the outside voters, and the vestrymen and their friends doing the same for the women voters. Should this happen, the result will be about the same as if those disputed on both sides were counted out.

Should the rector prove successful in the election, the services of the church will go on as heretofore until another annual election, when the numerous friends of that side will be fully enfranchised, and the support of the rector will be placed beyond a doubt.

The election to-day was held in the parish building, in the rear of the church. It began at 12 o'clock, noon, and continued until 2 o'clock P. M. The tellers of the election, appointed by the present vestry, were Henry C Thompson and John P. Brock. The following tickets were voted upon, No. 1 being that of the old vestry, and No. 2 the new ticket of those in favor of the rector:—

No. 1.	No. 2.
John Lambert,	Walter H. Tilden,
Henry S. Lober,	Charles B. Stewart,
P. Pemberton Morris,	J. Douglass Brown,
Henry Henderson,	Charles B. Sloan,
Henry Norris,	John Huggard,
George W. Allen,	William A. Rolin,
Henry C. Thompson,	Henry N. Barnes,
James Dougherty,	Elias L. Boudinot,
Charles S. Pancoast,	Samuel Ritchie,
Francis R. Abbott,	Francis D. Wetherill,
Edward Borhek,	Michael Arnold, Jr.,
T. Franklin Cooper.	William S. Johnston.

The tellers of the election, somewhat unexpectedly, refused to receive the votes of the rector and of his assistant, Dr. Stuart, though they had both voted at former elections in that parish, had been accustomed to do so in other parishes, and showed that it was the general custom for rectors so to do. The votes were first refused on the ground that no pew-rent had been paid, but the money was immediately offered by those gentlemen for the whole time that they had been connected with the church. This money the vestrymen declined to receive. The votes from the lady members were also declined, in cases where they were married ladies and were unaccompanied by their husbands.

The outside vote, from parties outside of the church who were members, and some of whom were officers of other churches, were presented and challenged by the rector's party, but were received by the tellers. When the polls were closed, it was found that 36 votes had been cast, of which 19 were in favor of the old vestry and 17 in favor of the new ticket, with the exception of William A. Rolin, who received only 16 votes.

This result, though seemingly a victory for the vestry party, is not by any means the end of the controversy. The election is so close and the doubtful votes so numerous that the result will be immediately contested on the ground of illegal votes received and of legal ones refused. The count of the election, as followed up during its progress, did not correspond with the official count by one vote in favor of the rector's side. This that party claim as accounted for by one gentleman's vote having been changed in his hand without his knowledge, after he had received it and before he voted it. If this be so, a mean and petty political trick was resorted to, the inadvisability of which in church matters is patent to every one.

FIRE IN HARRISON'S WHITE LEAD WORKS.—A fire at a quarter of 3 o'clock this morning broke out in the second story of one of the two-story buildings attached to Harrison's White Lead Works, at Filer and Harrison streets. The building contained much valuable machinery and a full stock of white lead in cans. The entire second floor, including the roof, was destroyed. The loss is pretty heavy, but the firm at present cannot fix the figures. It is fully covered by insurance.

A RECEPTION.

Raid on Richmond—The Irish on Their Mettle—The Officers of the Law Greeted with Pistol Shots.

The whisky district of Port Richmond was again visited yesterday morning by the United States officials. The officers arrived at the notorious locality on Monmouth street, below Ann, as early as 2 o'clock, but they met with a reception not at all calculated in the programme. The Irish had evidently been warned of their approach, and collecting in immense force they awaited the arrival of the "gaugers," as they call them. The officials comprised Deputy United States Marshals Eldridge, Murray, Beale, and Caldwell, accompanied by Revenue Officers Clarke, Hause, Palmer, and Gegan. When the party arrived on the ground, they found that the whole force of illicit distillers had been placed in the most strategic position for attack. Behind every fence were concealed two or three men, and in every house were stationed others to assist. No sooner had the officers of the law come within range when they were met with a furious volley of pistol shots. They were not blank cartridges, for the whistling of the balls told a story that another locality would be a much safer place for the officers. To this conclusion they came, and gracefully retired, leaving the unterrified Irish in the possession of the field. An extra blast, however, will be given these pirates some of these fine mornings.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—A son of Mr. Whitecamp, the proprietor of the drug store at Crown and Vine streets, yesterday afternoon, was standing on the steps talking to a friend, when a crowd of drunken men came up and with pure maliciousness chased young Whitecamp into the store. One of the roughs, named James Donlon, beat the young man. He was arrested, and has been placed under bail by Alderman Toland.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the drowned man found yesterday morning in the Schuylkill river, near the Wire Bridge, has been identified as that of John H. Evans, a resident of Crescentville, in the Twenty-second ward. He has been missing from his home since the 17th of March last. The age of the deceased was 50 years.

PURCHASE BY THE Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association has purchased the Union Club House on Chesnut street for $31,000, and is fitting it up for its own use. The building will be ready in about ten days. Our citizens should see it, and give liberally for the erection of a dormitory on an adjoining lot, which improvement will cost $30,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$4500 City 6s, New.	b5....101½	9 sh Leh Val R....	59¾
$4000 O C & A 7s...	87	400 sh O C & A R....	50¾
$1000 do.....	86¾	100 do.....b30.	50¾
$2000 Pa & N Y C 7s	94¾	200 do.....	50¾
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82.	75½	15 sh Cam & Am...	118½
18 sh Reading R...	53¾	50 do ....b60.	118½
500 do... .b60	53¾	25 do.....	118
200 do.....s09.	53½	152 sh Penna R.....	63
		100 do.....	63½

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 10.—The market for Beef Cattle was quite dull to-day, and prices of the better descriptions suffered a decline. We quote choice at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 4@6½c. ₱ pound, gross. Receipts, 1643 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
61 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9.
38 R. Maynes, Virginia, 5@7½.
57 A. Christy, Western and Lancaster co., 8@9.
40 Jas. Christy, York co., 7½@8½.
28 John McArdle, Western, 7½@8¼.
20 Charles Dengler, Lancaster county, 7¼@8¼.
60 P. McFillen, Lancaster co. and Western, 8@8¼.
62 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7¼@8¼.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼.
82 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7½@8½.
250 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@8¼.
40 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7¼@8½.
93 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
90 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co. 7@8¼.
85 D. Smyth & Bros., Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
36 Dennis Smyth, Lancaster co., 8@8¼.
40 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6¼@8¼.
20 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7½@8½.
19 James Clemson, Lancaster county, 7¼@8¼.
71 Gus. Schamberg, Western 7½@8¼.
88 Hope & Levi, Western, 7¼@8¼.
15 H. Frank, Western, 7@7½.
28 Elcorn & Co., Western, 6¼@8¼.
14 J. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
46 L. Frank & Co., Western, 7¼@3¼.
29 James Aull, Western, 6@7.

Cows and Calves met a steady demand at last week's prices. Sales of 250 head at $40@65.

Sheep were not so much in request, and prices were hardly so firm. We quote at 5@6c. for clipped and 7@8c. for woolled. Receipts, 14,000 head.

The movement in Hogs was quite limited and prices favored buyers. Sales of slop-fed at $8@8·50 and corn-fed at 9@9·75 ₱ 100 pounds net. Receipts, 4000 head.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Criminal Matters.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of August Rosch, a boatman, who was last week convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill, and was sentenced, a motion was made for reconsideration of sentence. But the Judge said that all the facts in the case had been placed before the Court and jury and fairly understood, and therefore he would not entertain the motion.

Rose Nicholson was charged with assault and battery upon Eliza Crossman. From the testimony it appeared that one Mrs. Kenney had been annoyed by the receipt of some 250 anonymous letters containing the most disgusting attacks upon her character, and suspecting the defendant in connection therewith, induced Mrs. Crossman to call on her concerning the matter. The two women indulged in pretty high talk, and the prosecutrix said that the defendant slapped her on the cheek. This was denied by the defense, and it was alleged that the prosecutrix did all the striking. Jury out.

Business was rather tardy in this court to-day.

The Caucasian Juror—The Coal Cases.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

In the matter of Mr. Cullin, who was fined and committed by Judge Ludlow in the Common Pleas for refusing to do juror service because a colored man was on the jury, notice was this morning given that his discharge would be applied for on habeas corpus, and a hearing will be had on Friday.

The Attorney-General has taken out writs of *quo warranto* against the Delaware and Western and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Companies, to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited for excessive charges for carrying coal. The writs were made returnable at Harrisburg next month.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.

Realizing Facts of the French War Indemnity.

The Austrian or German press have been going into a very curious calculation in regard to the war indemnity of 5,000,000,000 of francs which the French have to pay the Prussians.

The following is their calculation:—

Five milliards (5,000,000,000) of francs in gold napoleons weighs 32,258 cwts. weight. Loaded in wagons carrying each five tons gross, its transport would require a train of 322 such wagons.

The same sum in silver five-franc pieces represents a weight of 500,000 cwts. A smart specie clerk can count 40,000 francs in five-franc pieces in an hour. Admitting such a clerk had commenced his count at the age of twenty-one, and had counted eight hours a day every day, and 300 days each year, he would have reached the age of seventy-three before he had terminated the job.

If these 5,000,000,000 of francs had been in single franc pieces ranged flat in a line they would extend a distance of 115,000 kilometres—miles equivalent to nearly one-third of the distance from the earth to the moon.

A like sum in a chain of gold coins of twenty francs each would extend a distance of exactly 700 German miles, 2730 English miles.

Finally, if we consider that less than a milliard of minutes have elapsed since the commencement of the Christian era, and admitting that a series of men had thrown into a heap a five-franc piece, or a dollar, every minute by day and night, throughout the whole 1870 years, they would not have exhausted the amount of the war indemnity which France has to pay to Prussia.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE

Have open for inspection an immense stock of

Sterling Silverware

FOR

Presentation Services

OR

HOUSEHOLD USE,

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

CHESNUT STREET, 4 DOORS FROM TWELFTH.

In returning thanks to our friends for the increase of patronage, which has nearly doubled our business the past year, we would inform them that with increased facilities for procuring materials and wares from first hands, both at home and abroad (thereby saving the consumer one or two profits), it is our determination as well as our interest to make reasonable prices as much a leading feature of the house as the style and quality of our goods.

Offering nothing but first-class articles, and keeping our stock constantly replenished, we cordially invite an inspection of our store.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·15
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwlm

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY.
LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEAF TOBACCO.
100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS,
Crop 1869. For sale by
DAVID L. KETLER,
Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,
4 7 1mrp Philadelphia.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.
JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver-Plated Ware,
Invite special attention to their Large, Varied, and Elegant Stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE, embracing every article in their line of business.
Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
Largest Stock in the Country
To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$20·00
Dinner Castors, 6 bottles	6·00
Breakfast Castors, 3, 4 and 5 bottles	$3·00 to 6·00
Butter Dishes	4·00
Ice Pitchers	6·00 to 8·00
Cake Baskets	6·00 to 12·00
Fruit Stands	7·00 to 20·00
Card Baskets	4·00 to 9·00
Waiters, all sizes	
Tureens	10·00
Wine Castors	15·00
Children's Sets	3·00
Children's Cups	1.00 to 3·00
Vegetable Dishes	14·00

Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
3 22 wfm2mrp

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

SOAP.
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PATENT PERFUMED DETERSIVE.
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This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woollen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by
McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
3 15 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York.

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRICERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
[JACOB P. HAND, Jr.,
4 8 Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.